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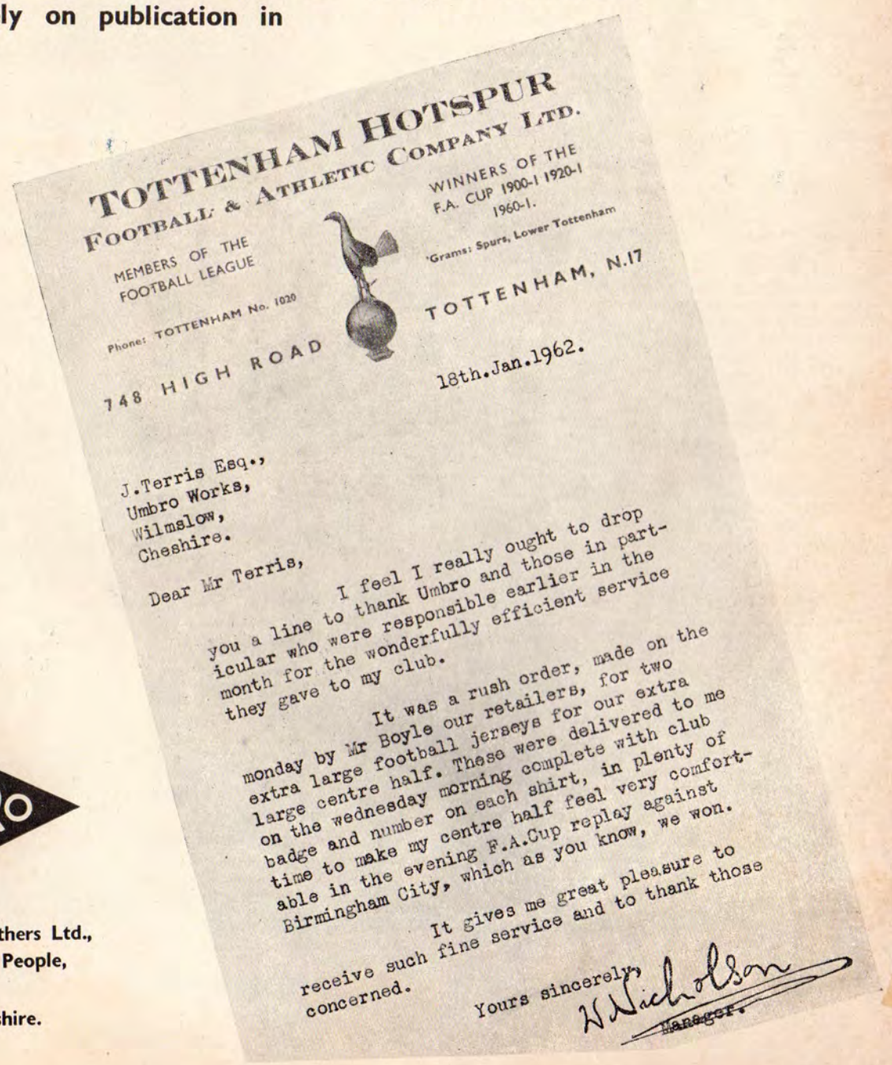
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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

1 LUDGATE CIRCUS BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS
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JACK ROLLIN

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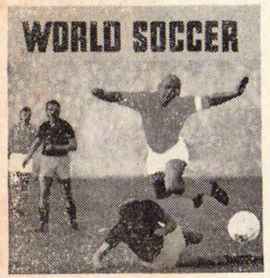

This month's front cover . . .

Picture shows a scene from the Prague local derby Dukla v. Sparta Praha Sokolovo. Svatopluk Pluskal (Dukla) lies outstretched after a successful sliding tackle, while Sparta outside-left Tadeus Kraus attempts to leap over him.

what to look for in next month's edition

Our June edition represents our second pre-World Cup issue and naturally has the accent on this competition. However, with an eye to the European Cup, a full report of this year's final will appear in this same edition. The rest of the soccer world will not be forgotten and appropriate articles from our usual contributors including Kenneth Wolstenholme, Roger Macdonald, Eric Batty and Gordon Jeffery will be featured. Place your order now for this special edition. There is no close season for "World Soccer" published throughout the year.

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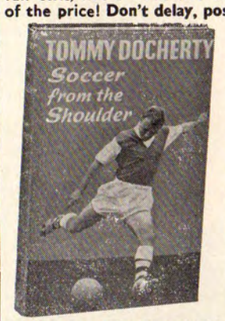

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Volume I No. I

JUNE 1962

ANGLER'S WORLD

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A PRIZE CATCH FOR THIS YOUNG ANGLER *(see story inside)*

SOUTH AFRICA STILL WANT RECOGNITION

SOCCER IN AFRICA
by
NORMAN D. REICH

SOUTHERN Africa has shaken off the effects of another close season and is beckoning in yet another new campaign. In various parts of the sub-continent it will be crisis season.

The coming months will see the Republic's future decided. Either F.I.F.A. will accept the African body dominated by Indians—the South African Football Federation—or invite the all-white Football Association of South Africa back under their wing. They may, of course, decide to reject both. In any case, the dark shadow hanging over the South African soccer field will be cleared and players and followers will know the worst in the space of a few months.

Even with this threat hanging, soccer's white officials are not letting the grass grow under their feet. Recently, Mr. Vivian Granger, general manager of the National Football League, returned from a visit to Canada and Britain. He had lengthy discussions with Sir Stanley Rous on South Africa's soccer future. When he returned, he revealed plans to get South African soccer back into F.I.F.A. favour.

Amongst his suggestions, was a match against an English club at Mseru in Basutoland. A fully multi-racial South African team could then represent the country. A game such as this would do nothing but good. As it would not cut across government policies, it would not be surprising if it materialises during the coming year. It does, however, seem as though the F.A.S.A. are slightly "cagey" about staging such an important game in Mseru, where the crowd could be limited. Nevertheless, they will have to go ahead with plans of this nature and think big in the near future, if they are not going to lose the support of the progressively-minded N.F.L.—who seem to be rapidly losing patience.

Steps in the direction will have to be taken —and taken quickly.

Granger also suggested importing Tottenham's Jimmy Greaves and Fulham's Johnny Haynes for one or two representative matches in the country. The two players could be flown out and play for Southern Transvaal against Northern Transvaal or Natal or vice-versa. This would not infringe on the new F.I.F.A. regulation forbidding foreigners to play in competition games.

Another suggestion is to stage a Pan African soccer tourney in Northern Rhodesia. An all-white and an all-black South African side could take part, meeting each other during the course of the events. It seems, from reaction in Northern Rhodesia, that a multi-racial Springbok XI would be far more acceptable.

Matters are beginning to gain momentum in the Rhodesias as well. Northern Rhodesia's National League has at last been mooted. It was decided that only two clubs from each centre would be accepted. At first, fifteen clubs were granted entrance, but since, Kitwe Sports and Hellenics have been rejected.

Those who received the green light were: Nchanga Sports, Nchanga African F.C., Rhokana United, Kitwe Lions, Broken Hill Warriors, Ndola F.C., Ndola United, Roan United, Bancroft, Mufulira Wanderers, Mufulira United, City of Lusaka, Queens Park.

Two of the territory's sternest rivals, Nchanga F.C. and Nchanga Callies, amalgamated into Nchanga Sports F.C. They will incorporate the red of the Callies and the gold and black in hooped jerseys on a white background.

There were dramatic last minute turn of events as the deadline for entries closed. Lusaka Central Sports withdrew their entry and so Lusaka Municipals jumped on the band wagon literally as it was pulling away. They held a special meeting, the Queens Park F.C. was formed, and accepted the next day.

The Football Association (London) have extended an invitation for a Combined Rhodesia side to tour Britain later this year. Differences of opinion have so far prevented any progress being made in the formation of a Central African Football Association. Until this body materialises, it is unlikely that a Central African side will be selected.

The new chairman of the Southern Rhodesian National League will be Mr. Bill Ashby —a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League. The Castle Cup, a national knock-out cup tourney and the Austen Cup will be played for jointly in the preliminary stages. The four semi-finalists of the Austen Cup will go into the hat with four sides from Northern Rhodesia for the Castle Cup (Rhodesia) competition.

The Ghana national team has been invited to take part in a competition to mark Uganda's independence. The tournament will be held in conjunction with other celebrations in October.

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Argentina impresses yet again!

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

Uruguay 1 Argentina 1; (Montevideo)

THE lull continues—but it will have been broken in various places by the time this appears in print. Meanwhile the only *full* International played since our last inquest was that between Uruguay and Argentina. Argentina were leading at the interval, Prince Philip and England team manager Walter Winterbottom watched the match—as did a *smaller* crowd than have been attending Nacional's South American Champions Cup matches in the same stadium.

Not enough information is yet to hand to attempt any analysis of the result although it is worth noting that Mr. Winterbottom was more impressed, as the Russians had been on their tour of Latin America, with the play of the Argentinians. Of course, Argentina are playing in the same group as England at Rancagua, together with Hungary and Bulgaria, and Mr. Winterbottom naturally would have been looking more critically at them than the Uruguayans.

The lull in full International matches has not meant that the national sides likely to be in action in Chile have been inactive, however, and a number of their practice matches might usefully be looked back upon. Some countries play such matches more or less behind closed doors, others invite foreign club sides as the opposition, open the gates and set the turnstiles clicking to spectators. In both cases the same point needs to be emphasised—that the matches are staged for the benefit of team managers and the actual results can be misleading.

The match of this type that received the most publicity was that in which Italy played Benfica at the San Siro Stadium in Milan, although the interest was more with Benfica, as the European Champions Cup-holders preparing for their semi-final first-leg match against Tottenham Hotspur, than with Italy. The differences in the objective of the two parties in terms of time showed itself in the players they used during the match. For Benfica, time was short before their match against Tottenham and the only change in their line-up at the start of the second half compared with the one that kicked-off was that centre-forward and captain, Aguas (about whom one imagines Bela Guttman has little new to discover) dropped out, Eusebio moved to centre-forward and Santana came in at inside-right.

It is true that during the course of the second half Benfica did make further substitutions with Cavem (last season's outside-left!) retreating from right-half to right-back, Humberto coming in at right-half and Joao going off; and, in the forward line, Calado having a run at outside-right in place of Augusto. But these were slight changes compared with those made by Italy whose object, of course, was to survey the widest possible number of World Cup candidates.

Such widespread changes merely underline my point that the results of these matches—as barely listed amongst the day's results—can be misleading. From Benfica's angle this match could be seen as a one-nil defeat after forty-five minutes — Altafini scoring in the twelfth minute for the Italian side: then an understandable decline against a "second" and fresh Italian side who scored three more goals in the space of seven minutes in the middle of the second half. Altafini, Mora from the penalty spot and Menichelli were the scorers and, for the record, Eusebio got Benfica's goal seven minutes from the end.

Switzerland are another World Cup finalist who have been parading their potential players against foreign club opposition and, unlike the Italians against Benfica, had something of a shock when their "A" team lost to the Netherlands club Blauw Wit of Amsterdam by three goals to nil—the "B" team meantime drew 0-0 with Racing Strasbourg. The Swiss "A" team, however, was even further from the eleven that Karl Rappan hopes to see in action at Santiago than the one that lost early in the year to Morocco. Then, as against Blauw Wit, notable absentees, on duty with their French club Stade Français, were Eschmann and Pottier, and also missing against Blauw Wit were Antenen, Ballaman and Meier. The actual Swiss team, with substitutes in parentheses, was:

Elsener (Permunian); Scheiter, Morf (Leuenberger); Grobety, Vonlanden, Tacchella; Allemann, Wuthrich, Friferio, Fatton and Robbiani.

Blauw Wit, managed incidentally by the one-time Portsmouth and England "B" left-back with the terrifying shot, Jack Mansell, are in good form at the moment in any case and are in second place, four points behind Feyenoord, in the Netherlands Premier Division. Centre-forward Bleijenberg, outside-right Mul (a player of whom more may soon be heard in European football) and right-back Petterson were the stars of their match against Switzerland "A".

The Swiss "B" team also picked opponents who gave them the testing time they desired although the position of Strasbourg (thirteenth at the time of writing) in the French First Division of twenty clubs might not suggest this. Since that fine French player of only yesterday, Robert Jonquet, took over as manager, however, Strasbourg have enjoyed a fine run in which they have gained fifteen points in nine matches (previously they have secured eleven from nineteen matches!). It was therefore a vastly improved and confident side—with Remetter between the sticks in addition—that the Swiss "B" team played and probably did as well as they expected to draw nil-nil. These, for the fans gathering gen on the World Cup candidates, were the "B" players for Switzerland:

Stettler; Kernen, Hoffman (Coduri); Magerli (Winterhofen), Michaud, Weber; Ludwig, Winterhofen, Grunig, Heuri (Wuest), Hertig.

Nor have the Latin Americans been out with these trial matches. Mexico for instance had the chance of a match against the Brazilian club Flamengo and, balancing Italy's win and Switzerland's defeat, drew two-all at the ground of the Cidade Universitaria.

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

Each month on these pages we go back over the major internationals played since the last issue. The particular games featured are indicated at the head of the article for quick reference.

by GORDON JEFFERY

Though no longer interested in the 1962 World Cup competition from a personal angle, the Peruvians have not been idle these past months. Recently they toured South Korea and our picture above shows one of their games—Peru won both—against the Koreans in Seoul. Peru were eliminated by Colombia and the North Koreans lost to Yugoslavia after disposing of Japan in the preliminaries. (Planet 1.)

South American Champions Cup

Despite the World Cup the immediate interest in South America has been the contest for their various national club champions. The matches in the three groups have been completed with the Chilean champions, Universidad Catolica, heading Pool A; the Brazilian champions, Santos, Pool B; and the Uruguayan *runners-up,* Nacional, Pool C. Santos and Nacional were both unbeaten.

These three clubs will now be joined in the semi-finals (two leg, home and away, affairs) by Penarol, the winner of the last two South American champion club competitions and the holder of the unofficial world club champion title. The interesting prospect of a final between the two Uruguayan clubs, Nacional and Penarol, has been dexterously avoided, however, by the pairings for the semi-final of Universidad Catolica v. Santos, and Penarol v. Nacional. Unless—as is always probable—the best laid schemes of men gang awry, the final most South Americans would like to see would match the titular champions, Penarol, with the most respected of all club sides, Santos. But Nacional may have their ideas about that!

It was in the March WORLD SOCCER that I wrote in the South American Commentary of the hard struggle between Nacional and Penarol for the Uruguayan championship. The latter just got home in the end but now Nacional have richly earned the chance of deposing their great rivals from not the Uruguayan but the South American throne. Earned is the operative word because in their group Nacional were opposed to Racing, meritorious winners of the Argentinian championship; and Sporting Cristal of Peru who proved themselves only narrowly behind their more famous opponents. Indeed in not one of the six matches played was there more than one goal between the teams as the following results show:

Nacional	3	Sporting Cristal	2
Sporting Cristal	0	Nacional	1
Sporting Cristal	2	Racing	1
Racing	2	Sporting Cristal	1
Nacional	3	Racing	2
Racing	2	Nacional	2

Nacional got off to a good start by beating Sporting Cristal by the odd goal in five and a good crowd, for Montevideo, of 35,000 watched a thrilling game that had at one time seemed a "walk-over" for the home side when, with five minutes gone in the second half, centre-forward Rodriguez added a third goal to those scored by right-half Mendez (from a penalty) and inside-right, Bergara, in the first half. Then the Peru club moved into top gear and in two minutes Gallardo, the centre-forward, had reduced the arrears. With ten minutes still to play the same player scored again but Nacional were able to hold on to their slender lead. The teams were: **Nacional:** Sosa; Troche, Emilio Alvarez; Mendez, Eliseo Alvarez, Origoni; Domingo Perez, Bergara, J. J. Rodriguez, Douksas, Eascalada. **Sporting Cristal:** Parraga; Ruiz, Elias; Campos, Quintos, de la Torre; del Castillo, Vertiz, Gallardo, Nieri, Delgado.

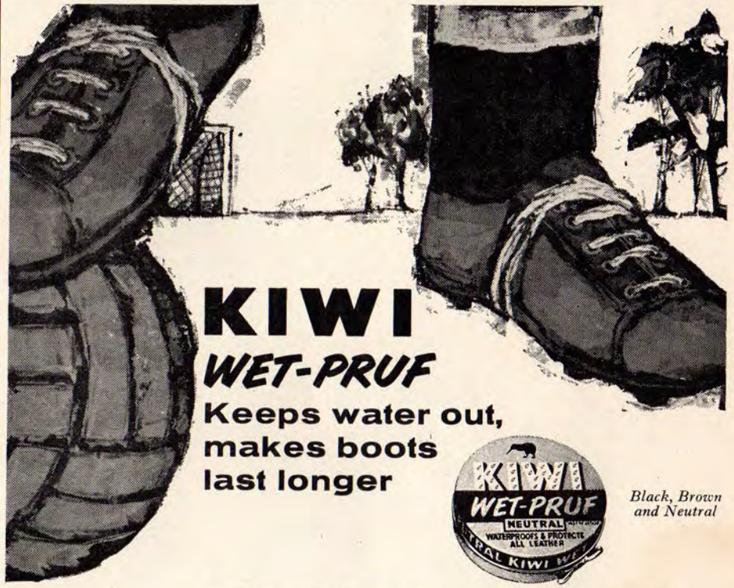
The same players but with some slight positional changes turned out for the second leg in Lima and again Nacional had to thank their defence for victory as they held out against Sporting Cristal's attacks after Perez had scored, following excellent play by Douksas, in the twenty-fourth minute.

Now a slightly stronger looking Sporting Cristal with Flores back at inside-right amongst a number of changes proceeded to considerably improve Nacional's chances by defeating Racing by the odd goal in three. Flores and Gallardo got Sporting Cristal's goals and wing-half Sacchi showed his talented forward colleagues the way to goal for Racing. Racing's team lined-up with Negri in goal, Jedlinsky, Mesias, De Vicente, Sanguinetti, Sacchi, Marchetta, Pizutti, Mansilla, Sosa, Belen.

Racing reversed the score in the home leg but they were still faced with the task of twice beating Nacional if they were to win the group outright or getting three out of the four points to earn a play-off. The first leg was at Montevideo and this time forty thousand fans turned up to watch. Nacional fielded the same team that had won twice against Sporting Cristal but Racing had something of a new look about them. Negri was still in goal, Mesias at left-back and Sanguinetti and Sacchi at centre and left-half, but Anido and Blanco were in at right-back and right-half.

Substitutes have been allowed in the competition and after Oleniak playing at outside-right had opened the scoring for Racing and Bergera equalised for Nacional, Oleniak moved to centre-forward for Racing with Corbatta taking up the right-wing position and Mansilla going off. Peanno played at inside-right and the left-wing pair were the familiar Sosa and Belen. Half-way through the first half Rodriguez put Nacional in front and the half-time score was 2-1 in the home team's favour. Belen brought the scores level but eight minutes from time Domingo Perez got the goal that earned Nacional their place in the semi-finals with the second leg (2-2) in Buenos Aires something of an anti-climax.

Universidad Catolica, the Chilean champions, made somewhat heavy weather of qualifying in Pool A after they had got off to a good start with a three-nil win over the Ecuadorian champions, Emelec.



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Real Madrid were first introduced to Umbro kit when they played Manchester United some years ago. On their last visit to Manchester, another two complete sets of shirts were ordered and supplied. Here Emilio Ostreicher (left) and other Real officials examine the finished product. (O.)

Looking at the finals through crystal ball

with KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME focusing . . .

LONG range forecasting of the World Cup matches is something I have always avoided, but now that we have all had our various inoculations and vaccinations, I suppose this is the time for some rash gazing into the crystal ball.

Rash it certainly is, because World Cup matches are notorious for producing surprising results. Only once since the war have the favourites won. That was last time in Sweden when Brazil as expected, walked off with the trophy. But remember 1950 when Brazil were, once before, a good thing on their own territory. Uruguay won. Then in 1954 when the competition was all sewn up for Hungary. West Germany won.

Brazil are, once again, favourites. Not one person I have spoken to thinks any other nation will win. Every forecast by foreign experts gives the same No. 1—Brazil.

As one who always hates to back favourites, I would love to find one to beat Brazil, as the racing men say. But really, I cannot.

But let us take the four groups in detail so that you can check up on my predictions when the results come in. Group One will be played at Arica, and it will be a major shock if Colombia, surprise qualifiers, even manage to get a single point from their three matches. But it will be a tight thing between the other three—Uruguay, Russia and Yugoslavia. Russia have always been over-rated in world football, but at long last they deserve real consideration. Their South American tour results might add up to a flash in the pan, but somehow I doubt it. They seem to have a very steady blend of youth and experience, and having done so well on the South American continent they should start brimful of confidence.

Uruguay, who need one more World Cup victory to make their trophy their own, are a fast improving side. They impressed Walter Winterbottom when he saw them draw with Argentina recently, and the conditions up in the desert land of Arica—the only World Cup centre where it is likely to be warm—should suit their style of play.

Yugoslavia have a fine young side, but the accent is on youth. And youth might not be able to stand the strain of such a concentrated competition. So for Group One I take Uruguay to lead from Russia.

In Santiago for Group Two, Chile line up with Switzerland, West Germany and Italy. One is inclined to feel that Switzerland have little hope, but they showed some fine form against Sweden in the qualifying games, and there is no doubt that Karl Rappan has made a notable difference, once again, to their team.

Italy, who will go to South America with quite a few Anglo-Italians in their line-up, have had managerial trouble.

Without doubt they have a great player in Omar Sivori. Without doubt they have a great defence—and defence is what counts in World Cup football. But, are they good enough for the Germans and the home country? I doubt it. I rate Germany certain to finish on top of the Group and the other place will probably rest between Chile and Italy. I have a feeling Chile can do it.

Brazil are in Group Three at Vina del Mar. With them they have Mexico, Spain and Czechoslovakia. With such talent as Pele, Pepe and Coutinho to call on—not to mention other stars of their 1958 team—Brazil look capable of finishing on top.

But who comes second? Mexico are undoubtedly a different proposition in South America to what they are in Europe, but I cannot see them being in the class of Spain or Czechoslovakia. Spain have a dismal World Cup record. In fact they have a dismal international record. Players who perform so brilliantly in their club teams never seem to find their form when it comes to representing their country—or their adopted country.

Defence

Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, are fast and strong. They can play with finesse and power, and if their defence does look a little leaden footed now and then, those two super wing-halves, Masopust and Pluskal, are good enough to make up for any deficiencies. In attack they have a most dangerous line with Kucera not the only match-winner. So for me it is Brazil first, Czechoslovakia second.

Finally, a look at Rancagua, where England do battle with Argentina, Bulgaria and Hungary. Forget Bulgaria, should we? They might have eliminated France, but they do not seem to have the class for this class of football.

Argentina are packed with clever, if temperamental, ball players. When they are on top they are brilliant, but, when they have to fight back, they are not.

Hungary often promise much these days—and then fail when the chips are down. They have some fine individual players, but far too often Albert and Gorocs fail to reach the heights expected of them. They have, of course, experience of a recent visit to South America, and this could stand them in good stead.

England are like Hungary—so inconsistent and prone to failure on the big occasion. We all know how England's attack has failed to live up to the high standard it has set itself, how English forwards often fail against the retreating defence—and that there will be a great number of retreating defences in Chile. Furthermore, there are some chinks in England's defensive armour.

Nevertheless, I think England can qualify in what should be the tightest-packed group. You could permutate any two from the three of Argentina, England and Hungary, but in the photo-finish I am taking England to lead from Argentina.

Being completely drunk with this forecasting nonsense, I will now put my head really into the noose and forecast that Brazil will beat Czechoslovakia in the Final, with West Germany taking third place from Uruguay.

If this long-range forecast is—as it probably will be—hopelessly wide of the mark, no letters, please. I know only too well how good (!) my forecasting is.

★ **Spain 3, Brazil 1 (1934)** ★
★ **Switzerland 1, Germany 1 (1938)** ★
★ **Switzerland 4, Germany 2 (1938)** ★
★ **Brazil 4, Mexico 0 (1950)** ★
★ **Brazil 6, Spain 1 (1950)** ★
★ **Brazil 5, Mexico 0 (1954)** ★
★ **Switzerland 2, Italy 1 (1954)** ★
★ **Switzerland 4, Italy 1 (1954)** ★

AS RECALLED BY ROGER MACDONALD

THEY MET IN DAYS GONE BY

IT is strange that while most of the familiar faces are to be seen at Chile this summer, the draw for the finals will only bring together six nations who have met in previous World Championships. They are Germany, Italy and Switzerland from Group One and Brazil, Spain and Mexico from Group Three. The matches involving the eleven other countries will open the history of world football at a fresh page.

On June 3, 1962, when Switzerland play West Germany at Santiago, the wheel of time turns full circle. For twenty-four years ago less a day they met in the first round of the 1938 World Cup—with Sepp Herberger in charge of the German team for the first time. He would probably prefer to forget this inauspicious occasion, for it demonstrated the complete failure of a fusion of Austrian and German styles in a Greater Germany eleven. Seven Germans and four Austrians barely held a by-no-means inspired Swiss eleven to a 1-1 draw after extra time. Six new players, the team now comprising three Austrians and eight Germans, started brilliantly and then flopped dismally in the replay. Two-nil up at half-time, they were still leading two-one when Aebi, the Swiss left-winger, was carried off after a collision with Janes. But it was the Swiss, showing far more spirit, who held out until Aebi's return. Bickel equalised, Ableggen scored twice to give them a decisive lead, and Herberger was left to take his defeated team back to Germany—where they faced, no doubt, the wrath of the prestige-seeking authorities. But Herberger has good reason to hope that the scales may tilt the other way in Chile.

Opponents

Switzerland's other opponents, Italy, also have a score to settle. For two World Cups and sixteen years after the defeat of Germany, the men from the Cantons met the Italians twice in the preliminaries and beat them twice—to qualify for a quarter-final match against Austria. I fervently hope we see more football and less fouls than we did in 1954.

The Brazilian referee on the last occasion was not merely inadequate, he was positively incompetent by any European standards. The Swiss twice brought down Galli and Boniperti during the first match in such a way as to ensure, one would have thought, two or three penalty kicks. But no, with incredible generosity towards the home side, referee Viano awarded two indirect free-kicks and somehow managed to penalise a foul well inside the area by a free-kick some six yards further back. The Italians were understandably annoyed, but nothing could justify their brutal retaliation in the second half. Giacomazzi and Vincenzi blatantly kicked opponents when the referee appeared to be looking elsewhere, and the number of free kicks mounted to over a score apiece. Finally the referee disallowed a goal by Lorenzi, and was chased off the field by the entire Italian team. But it was to no avail. The score remained at one goal each, Lorenzi and Boniperti had their names taken, and eight minutes after the resumption Huegi hit home the winner for Switzerland.

The two teams finished level on points in their group, and met again in a comparatively docile play-off. The new referee, Mervyn Griffiths of Wales, indicated that any nonsense would produce several candidates for an early bath, and the game proceeded calmly. Italy found the Swiss *verrou* defence virtually impassable, and lost 4-1; Switzerland's 7-5 defeat by Austria three days later showed that it was not always so.

Brazil and Spain are also old rivals: they have met twice before, in 1934 and 1950. Spain beat the Brazilians 3-1 at Genoa twenty-eight years ago, but came a cropper at Rio in 1950. The score, Brazil 6 Spain 1, could have been doubled if the wizardry of Zair and Zinzinho had been exploited to the full. Zinzinho, by the way, is probably the only player ever to beat the goalkeeper twice in a competitive international before putting the ball in the net. In this game he ran the ball past Spain's Eizaguirre, then, as the poor goalkeeper scrambled to his feet, dribbled past him again to score. Spain cannot be relishing their encounter with Brazil in June.

Finally, spare a thought for Mexico, another member of Group Three. In 1950 they had the "honour" of becoming Brazil's first opponents at Rio, losing 4-0. In 1954 they met the Brazilians on the first day of the finals—at Geneva, where the score progressed to 5-0. Now, by a most unfortunate coincidence, Brazil become their first opponents at Vina del Mar, as World Champions against rank outsiders. Carbajal, keeping goal for Mexico in his fourth World Cup, should take comfort in the words of Horatius; for

. . . how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds . . . ?

The Greeks have never managed to become a major world soccer power as yet, but for sheer acrobatics, few countries can match them. In this shot taken from the Panathinaikos-Olympiakos match, the former's goalkeeper clears despite the close attention of an Olympiakos forward and the support of a Panathinaikos defender. (Keystone 1.)

Benfica outside-right Jose Augusto is helped to his feet by his captain Aguas and Eusebio after scoring his side's sixth goal in a European Cup match with F.C. Nurnberg. This goal was also Augusto's third whilst the other Benfica scorers were: Eusebio, Coluna and Aguas. (Metelmann 1.)

Does the European Champions Cup face a

Popularity Threat?

Question posed by **ERIC BATTY**

WITH the final tie of the VIIth "Coupe des Clubs Champions Europeans" being staged this month, and new records for gate receipts and attendances being set up everywhere, the series appears to be firmly entrenched as the European game's number one attraction. Yet while all this is certainly true, there are many disquieting features that have been brought out by the importance of the tournament, and which, if allowed to grow unchecked, could threaten its present popularity.

So much is at stake in terms of finance and prestige that elimination from the series has come to be regarded with far greater fear than the old bogey of relegation in purely domestic football ever was. For the clubs who really do stand a good chance of winning the trophy the rewards can be colossal. A possible four home ties and a share of the final receipts could bring in anything up to £200,000 including TV fees—plus the guarantee of entry into the next series which again could bring another huge sum. Another by-product of the competition which falls to the winners is the flood of invitations to play friendly matches in every corner of the world at fees of £10,000 upwards—plus travelling expenses.

The smaller clubs, like the amateurs of Luxembourg, Norway and Denmark and the near amateurs of Holland, Sweden and Switzerland, realise they have little or no chance of carrying off the supreme prize, but, for them the rewards which might be gained are by comparison equally great. A plum draw against Real Madrid brings in enough to keep them in clover for five years, and though paired with another outsider, who can tell what victory might bring?

Human nature being what it is, it is not perhaps surprising that normal standards of sportsmanship and fair play are sometimes thrown by the board in the heat of the moment. Tempted by huge cash bonuses, urged on by their often fanatical supporters and under pressure from their trainer (who might face instant dismissal if his men are beaten) who can blame the players if they retaliate to a petty foul? Tempers get frayed as the tension mounts, and the crowd screams encouragement. The trainer shakes his fist . . . and that bonus would just about cover the cost of the new car his wife would like for her birthday!

It is true, of course, that the majority of the ties are played without a major incident, but it is equally true that some others really do bring the game into disrepute. After watching the FK Austria–Benfica semi-final fight in Vienna last year, M. Gabriel Hanot was prompted to write that "he almost regretted the many articles he had written over the years advocating such a series". English referee Reg Leafe abandoned this game a few minutes before the end, and police had to be called out to cope with the thousands of unruly fans who stayed behind to demonstrate their disapproval.

Condemned

Such conduct will always be condemned, though it can be understood in the heat of the moment, far more easily than can the attitude of many club directors who meet hours and often days later to agree on the dismissal of the manager. How many managers were not offered a new contract simply because they lost a European Cup-tie though they did not know about it until months later? The outstanding example of this kind was the dismissal of Helenio Herrera, the boss of CF Barcelona, who were beaten by Real Madrid in the European Cup. Herrera had led the club through two years of unbroken success in which they twice won the Spanish League, Cup, and the Inter-Cities Fairs Cup. Barcelona were beaten by the world's outstanding club side—and H.H. was sacked for this one failure!

Though there are many other features which cause grave misgivings, the most salient factor to me has been the development of "Europa Cup" tactics. Real Madrid, five times winners of the series, have led the way in this field, and now play to the same system in League matches and even relatively unimportant friendlies. With a tactical line-up best described as 3:3:1:3 they seek to preserve their goal intact by defending with no less than eight players, who attempt to create scoring chances for the three spearheads. The saving feature as far as Real Madrid are concerned is the 1 in 3:3:1:3 (Alfredo Di Stefano) and "centre-forward" Ferenc Puskas who frequently bring the game to life with their individual skill.

Even so it must be admitted that some of their performances have been atrocious and I would cite particularly their 2-0 victory over Hungarian champions Vasas in Budapest last year. From Madrid's point of view, of

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Zenith of the Soccer Art

The special flavour of the continental soccer aspect appeals more to the Scots says **JOHN STONE**

WE have been told, who knows how often, that we are living in an age of perceptible change and thrilling uncertainty. As most things go it is true—but not, alas, as far as Scottish football is concerned. At the time of writing, the result of the Scotland-England clash at Hampden Park is not yet to hand. Whether Hampden brought happiness to the Scots or not is, however, hardly important. Victory, admittedly, was enough to give them the British international championship outright. Sacrilegious though it may sound, I am nevertheless forced to ask: just what good, if any, does that do them?

It is much more significant to note that Scotland, who cannot do worse than end the season at least as joint British champions, will not be among the sixteen teams in Chile for the World Cup finals. England will.

This is a state of affairs not uncommon in Scotland, however—a land where tradition, by tradition, dies hard if indeed at all. For years the many thousands who are genuinely interested in, and bitterly disappointed by the efforts of the Scottish eleven on the international fields of the soccer world have led frustrated existences. For years they have been led not up some unassuming little garden path but towards hopes of impending improvement in their country's standing on the world's soccer social scale. Invariably, however, they are fated to be disappointed and that is, in many ways, the major tragedy of present-day football in Scotland.

For few countries are as genuinely soccer-minded as Scotland. The disappointments they have brought to their supporters would long since have served to destroy the faith of most ordinary people, but ordinary is an adjective which simply cannot be fairly applied to Scottish football followers in general, and to the Glasgow fan in particular.

Obligation

To some, it may be a sad reflection on the Scots' sense of social obligation but it is a fact nevertheless that in Glasgow especially it is considered more essential for a child to learn the rudiments of football—and, of course, the Rangers or Celtic teams, past and present—than for him to know the composition of the current Cabinet, or that "St. John Passion" is something for which we must thank Bach: that it has nothing at all to do with the Liverpool and Scotland centre-forward.

No city is more football conscious and the tragedy is that only on rare occasions can a top-class fixture be staged there. By top-class I do not mean merely Scottish Cup Finals, or even the inevitable clashes of Scotland and England, Ireland and Wales. To talk of class in the same breath as football is to think more in terms of the Real Madrid–Eintracht Frankfurt European Cup Final of May, 1960.

Possibly among the most technically-superb football matches ever played, it was staged amid the traditional magnificence of mighty Hampden with 135,000 looking on and wondering if all they saw was really real.

It was indeed. Eintracht, that evening, were a fine club side. It was just their misfortune to come up against a Real Madrid XI that came as near to fulfilling the definition of invincible as makes no difference.

In no way do I wish to detract from the excellence of the clubs' combined performance but, nevertheless, I would venture to suggest that the setting for the occasion played its part. The genuine sincerity of those thousands looking on, their willingly-given applause, their obvious appreciation of the soccer arts on display must, I feel, have been at least partly responsible for inspiring both sides into giving such a never-to-be-forgotten performance.

There could never be another game quite like that, but anything even one class lower would be like nectar to thousands of Scottish fans whose normal diet is one of mediocrity at international level. Even Glasgow Rangers, undisputed giants of their country, have failed to make an impression on their many excursions into the European Cup competition.

With the failure of the Scots to reach Chile, a long, uninteresting summer seems in store with only a few club tours being of first-hand interest to the Scots soccer-lover. What a boost to these faithful thousands it would be if, even at this early date, the S.F.A. showed some initiative by making it known immediately that they were willing to invite the World Cup winners to Hampden Park in the autumn, irrespective of which country is eventually successful.

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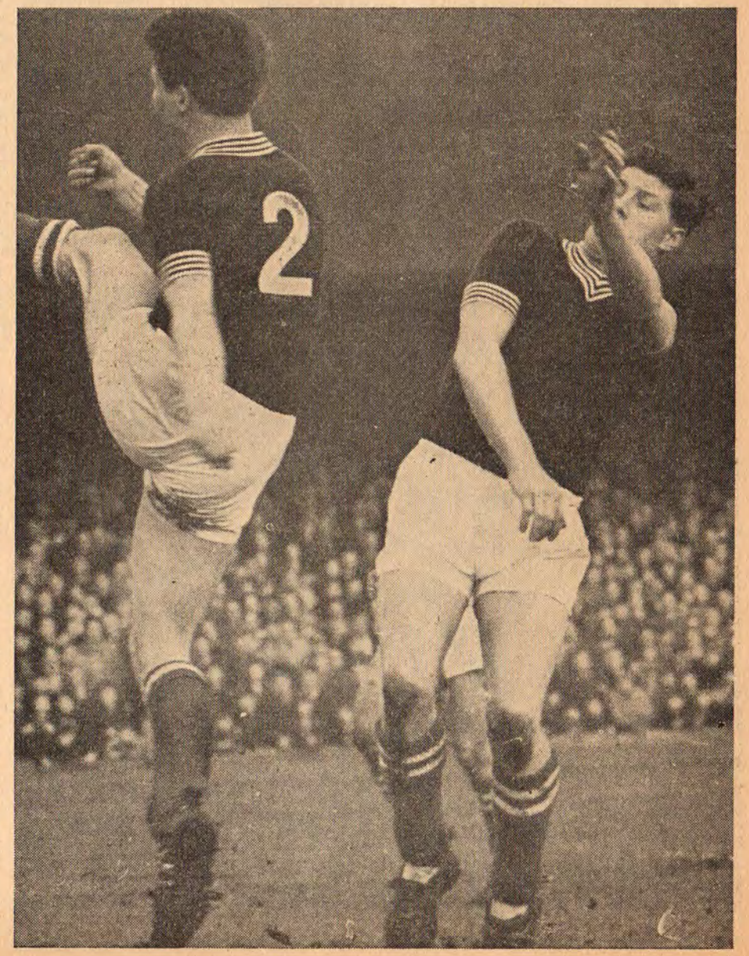


John Lamble of Falkirk tries desperately to clear a shot from Celtic's John Divers (not in picture). Lambie missed the ball but nearly gave a colleague a nasty crack on the jaw! (Planet 1.)

Personality Piece

Helmut Rahn

by WILFRED SCHUHMACHER

Germany's star of the last two World Championships was Helmut Rahn, who, although now playing in Holland, is likely to be included in his country's party which will journey to Chile this year. Rahn, an outside-right with a terrific shot, contributed towards the German championship success of 1954 and the commendable fourth place achieved four years later in Sweden. Wilfred Schuhmacher tells the story.

MAN WITH THE 'GO(A)LDEN' FEET

THE German squad for Chile seems to be complete. Trainer Josef ("Sepp") Herberger has perhaps already made, in his famous note-book, crosses beside eighteen names—for the German Football Association will send this number to the World Championships.

In four training matches with German clubs, Herberger took the opportunity to experiment. And as Egypt declined to play the two games arranged in March, the last test for Chile was the meeting with Uruguay in Hamburg. But Herberger, all players and German football-fans, look forward with pleasant anticipation to the first match in Chile against Italy and to the other matches which will follow.

These eighteen men could be (in my opinion)—Goal: Tilkowski (Herne), Fahrian (Ulm); backs: Nowak (Schalke), Schnellinger (Cologne), Lutz (Frankfurt); wing-halves: Szymaniak (Catania, Italy), Giesemann (Munich), Werner (Hamburg); centre-halves: Wilden (Cologne), Erhardt (Furth); attack: Kress (Frankfurt), Herrmann (Karlsruher), Seeler (Hamburg), Haller (Augsburg), Brulls (M.-gladbach), Dorfel (Hamburg), Stein (Frankfurt) and . . . Rahn (Enschede)!

Yes, recently one name has again been on the lips of German fans—Helmut Rahn, the "hero of Berne", who in 1954 scored the second and the famous third goal which gave Germany their 3-2 win over Hungary in the final. A man who with his devilish quick dribbling and his dynamite-hammer in both feet can win a game on his own.

His story would make a film (he has already written a book: *My hobby—goal-scoring*). Though so many men admired him so many others were not of the same opinion. For Rahn is an individual player who must be educated to team-work (if that is possible). He has days when he will rush with his head right through a wall—if he is in possession of the ball he will dribble and dribble and will not play to his colleagues. He dribbles until he loses the ball.

But the national team and his old club Rot-Weiss Essen could not play without him. And so Rahn took part in the Championships in Sweden in 1958, too. Again he was the star; I well remember his wonderful shot from nearly the goal-line which surprised Beara and gave Germany a 1-0 victory over Yugoslavia.

In the summer of 1959, "Boss" Rahn decided to leave his club and from Essen he went to Cologne—to the 1st FC of Cologne. In Cologne Rahn played well: the club reached the German final, losing 2-3 against the Seeler-inspired Hamburg. Why? On account of Rahn? People said so. He had not attended training regularly. Was it the end? The rise and fall of a simple man becoming once the idol of millions. . . .

And then one day a big headline in all the newspapers: a transfer to the Netherlands club SC Enschede.

This club were thought to have caught a big fish—but, alas! The dream of winning the Dutch championship was only a dream. Sometimes Rahn did not train. And Enschede finished in the lower end of the table. He lives in Essen and only for training and matches does he drive his Porsche over the border.

In the meantime Herberger tried to clear up the so-called "outside-right problem". For since Rahn, "Sepp" has been looking for his successor. He has looked and looked —experiments over experiments all without success.

Position

The best man for this position—Richard Kress—will be thirty-eight years old in Chile! So there has always been in Germany a cry for Rahn (he is thirty-two). And Herberger has remained in touch with him and has kept information about Rahn's form.

At the beginning of this year reports sounded good though Enschede were lying at the bottom of the table. During Herberger's stay in South America in January, Rahn had his great day when Enschede defeated Ajax Amsterdam—second in the league—2-0 and both goals were scored by Rahn.

Rahn knows that he can play in his third World Championship. He is eager and is training in Essen, too. So there was no surprise when a meeting between Enschede and Rahn's former club, 1st FC of Cologne, was arranged. Among the spectators were the critical eyes of Herberger. But he did not see much—Rahn did not have a good game, Rahn did not have a bad game. But as Herberger said in an interview, had he made his decision before: he would have taken Rahn with him to Chile if Rahn had reached top-form before.

But Herberger needs him—a man who can win a match alone. Herberger knows that—and other countries, too. Herberger said: "I'll take Rahn with me. Maybe he'll only play one or two matches. But he'll be a psychological weapon for us for all other countries know and fear our Rahn!"

And Herberger knows how to treat the *man* Rahn in order to get the good *player* Rahn with all his qualities: Rahn he was—Rahn he can be—Rahn he shall be? This goal-scorer; not this elegant Stanley Matthews type but this terrible catapult which can fire its deadly missiles, every second from every point. . . .

Skipper of the successful 1961 German Cup winners Werder Bremen, Willi Schroeder (left) prepares for the stern business of taking one of the few things in the game these days that still cost nothing—a free kick. (M.1.)

One of the current progress-frustrating situations in New Zealand is the lack of international competition. Tours by foreign sides are few and far between. However, the English F.A. from time to time send a team over and last year completed a highly satisfactory tour in the Dominion. Here in the first soccer "Test" at Wellington, English centre-forward Ray Charnley (centre) leaps in the goalmouth while New Zealand skipper J. Warrender (right) and goalkeeper Peter Whiting also go into action. (Planet 1.)

Competition still lacking in N.Z.

WHEN Tom Finney had completed his tour of New Zealand with the English F.A. team last season, he accurately pinpointed two of the main factors which were keeping back the development of the round-ball code in the Dominion. These are—a lack of hard international competition, and an absence of top-class coaches.

The N.Z.F.A. has always tried to overcome the former handicap by encouraging teams to tour here, but the lack of coaches is a more difficult problem. This may to some extent be overcome by the recent arrival in New Zealand of the former Yugoslavian Lou Brocic, a man with an impressive record as a coach of club and national sides.

Encouraged

He has coached Barcelona and Juventus, as well as acting in Holland and Egypt and as national coach of the Lebanon. He has come to New Zealand as a migrant, encouraged by the live-wire publicity man of the N.Z.F.A., Otto Hilton.

The Association's present director of coaching is Ken Armstrong, the former Chelsea and England player. Armstrong has done a grand job for soccer in New Zealand, and both in his coaching and the example of his play he has been an inspiration to the younger players. As a member of the Auckland and New Zealand teams he has given a new conception of the role of the wing-half, and his schools for the coaching of coaches have been enthusiastically attended.

Billy Walsh, ex-Ireland, is the official Auckland coach and selector, but the soccer in the rest of New Zealand suffers a little through both these top-line men being domiciled in Auckland. Wellington has Dick Groves, and Canterbury, the former Third Lanark player Bill Carruthers. Neither of these men, however, can give as much time to their coaching activities as they wish.

Crying need

Brocic has already met the members of the council of the N.Z.F.A., and he has impressed them with his willingness to contribute something to the development of the game in this country. The crying need is for coaches to work in schools where Rugby is the main-stay, and try to win the boys over to soccer.

Even in their short tour of the country last year, members of the F.A. team did a magnificent job with the schoolboys. Tom Finney and Alan A'Court in particular, spent hours demonstrating the fundamentals to the lads, but this has now to be carried on to maintain their interest in the game. The N.Z.F.A., and constituent associations, are crying out for men with good coaching qualifications to come to the Dominion as migrants. What they want mainly is men who have had experience of top-class football and who are now perhaps past their best as players. Coaching qualifications are desired and men who would be prepared to put time into the drilling of young lads on the fundamentals of the game should find considerable assistance from soccer bodies in the Dominion as far as the finding of accommodation and employment are concerned.

Warm welcome

The Canterbury Football Association, based in Christchurch in the South Island, has a thriving competition in open and schoolboy grades, and is one which has advertised in British soccer publications for a coach. Any applicants could be assured of a warm welcome.

New Zealand has suffered a great deal as far as the lack of strong competition is concerned, by the suspension of neighbouring Australia from the F.I.F.A. in recent seasons. The two countries regularly interchange tours in all sports, to their mutual benefit. The distance between them is a mere 1,200 miles, which is little in that part of the world.

In the absence of international competition, it is hard to judge what is the present status of soccer in Australia, but it is unfortunate for New Zealand that enthusiasts and players in that country have had no chance to see the many top-line exponents who have come to Australia from Europe in recent seasons. It is understood in New Zealand that the dispute between Australia, Holland and Austria may soon be resolved, and that Australia may gain re-admittance to the F.I.F.A. Such a move would be welcome and could assist materially in raising the standard in New Zealand.

Worries

Players of the calibre of Karl Jaros, Leopold Baumgartner, Victor Mach, Heinz and Vernon Wentzel, Herbert and Erwin Ninaus (Austria), Stan Sklarek (Poland), Angelo Mavropoulos (Greece), Raffi Levy (Israel), Bill Zoeteman (Holland) and Les Schauman (Hungary) would draw big crowds if they were allowed to tour in New Zealand. This is what we have been waiting for, and we can only hope that Australia's worries are quickly resolved.

D. D. M. STEWART

HOME ADVANTAGE A DECIDING FACTOR

Local feeling in Chile is that the World Cup aspirations of the hosts are justified

IT is an established precedent of the World Cup that the host nation does well in the finals. Uruguay and Italy became World Champions; Brazil and Sweden took second place; Switzerland and France reached the quarter-finals, the latter losing in 1938 to Italy—the eventual winners. Little wonder, therefore, that the Chileans are hopeful of a place in the semi-finals, with both history and environment in their favour. For of all the so-called "outsiders", Chile seem the most likely to spring a surprise; both players and spectators alike are convinced that they have a real chance in Chile (writes ROGER MACDONALD).

History

While never reckoned among the strongest South American countries, Chile have a reasonable home record against European teams: they have beaten Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Hungary, drawn with Hungary, and held Spain (1953), England and the U.S.S.R. to a single goal. Nor are they strangers to the World Championships held in South America—in 1930 they defeated France (1-0) and Mexico (3-0) before falling to Argentina; and in 1950 came a good win over the U.S.A. to compensate for narrow defeats by England and Spain. It is only a dismal *away* record that gives a misleading impression of perpetual mediocrity (see table on adjoining page).

On the other hand, Chile's record against leading South American countries is very unimpressive—Uruguay have recorded 90 per cent success against them; Brazil have won twenty-one out of twenty-six games; and Argentina's 4-2 defeat in Santiago a couple of years ago was their first in forty-two matches covering half a century. The seeding of Chile with the continent's "big three" was a decision of vital importance to the host nation, and it may yet prove a key factor in her national team's performance in the finals.

Juan Alberto Fouilloux, Universidad Catolica (Chile) pictured on the left talking to Delio "Maravilla" Gamboa from Colombia's "Millonairos." Both of them will be appearing in the World Cup finals in their respective country's colours. (O.)

Climate

A great amount of nonsense has been talked about Chile's climate, and I am doing my best not to add to it here. Without consulting expert meteorologists all over the world, it is very difficult to gauge accurately the effect on the fifteen competitors from abroad. But one fact seems clear: *Chile wanted to play during March or April, their warm autumn season, and none of the South American teams will relish playing in cold, wet weather—as it may well be by the end of the first week in June.*

But if muddy grounds remain England's pipe-dream, altitude may prove the decisive factor. Santiago stands at 1,703 feet above sea level, while Rancagua is another 200 feet nearer the sky. It is at these two centres that the problem of "thin" air is to be found—a problem already experienced by West Germany last year. The Chileans hope that her three European opponents in Group Two—or at least the pair with no previous experience of the phenomena—will tire rapidly towards the closing stages, and perhaps concede a "soft" goal. Some critics maintain that the high altitude is unimportant, and its effect on the atmosphere grossly exaggerated; be that as it may, I fancy Chile will profit in believing in its importance, whatever its justification.

The four centres experience considerable variations in climate, and the reconnaisance trips of West Germany, Russia and Hungary—all of which took place at the wrong time of year and were confined to Santiago—can have been of little value in this respect. Arica is low-lying, dry and hot at the time of the finals; Santiago and Rancagua are high, damp and cool; and Vina del Mar is at sea level, wet and warm. The texture of the grounds alters accordingly, with a good thickness of grass at Santiago, Vina and probably Rancagua, although they will not be as yielding as many European pitches. Arica's complete lack of rain has foiled attempts to grow grass fields in the past, although it is rumoured that some sort of green vegetation will miraculously appear for the final rounds. But, to echo the words of one foreign journalist, "I'll believe it when I see it". My own impression that Chile's experience of her own climatic peculiarities might sway a close game in her favour.

Home Support

Chile's international record indicates that home support will be a vital factor in all her matches. The immediate opposition comes entirely from Europe—Switzerland, Italy and West Germany—each of whom would have little difficulty in disposing of the Chileans in some other country. But at home it will be a different matter. The inevitable lighter footballs, congregation of trainers and longer intervals at half-time are bound to upset the teams that visit Santiago. The temperamental spectators are worth a goal start to the home side, and they have been known to vibrate the National Stadium with a roar of incredible ferocity. They seem well-drilled, too, receiving goals by the opposition in complete silence—which has a considerable psychological effect—and disconcerting the visitors with small-scale riots and high-pitched whistling. Among their "achievements" during 1961 was a missed penalty-kick by Kress during West Germany's match in the capital; Italy and Switzerland, newcomers to Chile, may find the ordeal of playing in Santiago a considerable one.

Playing Standards

However, in the final reckoning only the intrinsic strength of Chile's national team can see her through the early rounds—a strength which is difficult to analyse even at this late stage. Team manager Fernando Riera has succeeded in widening the players' experience of foreign styles and in creating a real team spirit, but this is not enough: to beat the talented German and Italo-Argentinian elevens the Chileans will need better combination play, and, above all, belief in their own ability.

They have always possessed a handful of individual stars—the Robledo brothers and goalkeeper Livingstone Eves, for example—but only on rare occasions do they combine well with the remaining members of the side. Jorge Toro, Juan Soto and Leonel Sanchez, Colo Colo's youthful international inside trio, often combine well for part of a game; but, sooner or later, Toro begins to dribble aimlessly and shoot from impossible ranges and angles, leaving his less gifted partners to wander ineffectively out to the wings in search of a loose ball. This results in congestion near the touchlines and impedes the progress of the wingers, usually Moreno Colo Colo) and Ramirez (University de Chile), neither of whom shine at close interpassing.

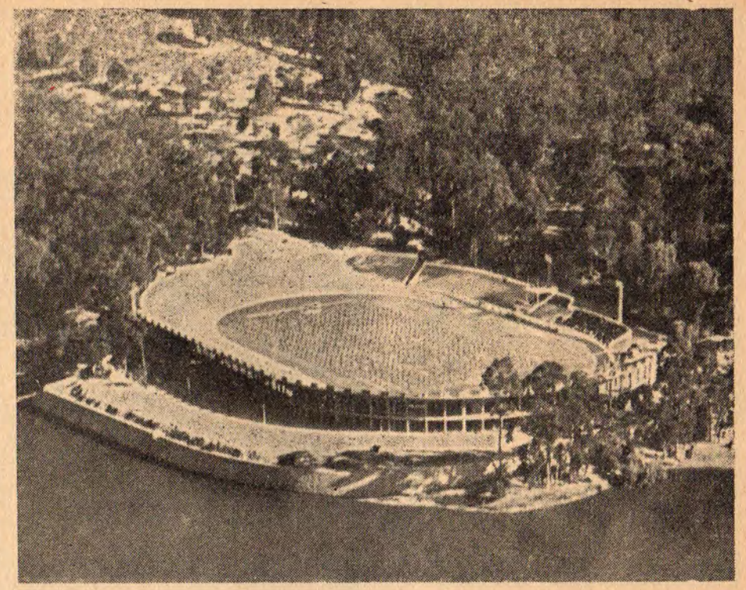
The most penetrating forward is twenty-three-year-old Alberto Fouilloux (University de Santiago), but he, too, is inclined to wander, and was in and out of the team that did duty last year. This left the onus of goal-scoring on Sanchez and Soto, and when the latter suddenly lost form, Riera had to look around for a replacement. He hit upon Honorino Landa (Union Espanola), top scorer in the Chilean League, and as a result the forwards clicked for the first time against the U.S.S.R. and Hungary. The players who hammered away fruitlessly at the Russian defence—Moreno, Toro, Landa, Sanchez and Ramirez—are likely to do duty in the finals. Only the outside-left position, where four players were tried in 1961, remains undecided, for Sanchez has proved the most effective winger whatever the number on his shirt. But I doubt whether Riera can afford to play his principal goalscorer so near to the touchline.

After a bad start against Red Star Bratislava (1-4) and Peru, when goalkeeper Astorga and half-backs Ortiz and Fernando Navarro lost their places, the defence seemed to settle down. Escuti (Colo Colo) handled well in goal; Sergio Navarro, right-back and captain, played a series of fine games; and Raul Sanchez (Wanderers) became a dominating figure at pivot. Eladio Rojas (Everton) came on as a second-half substitute against Peru, and retained his position at left-half through a brilliant display which virtually won the match for Chile; and with Contreras and young Eyzaguirre (University de Chile) ever-present at right-half and left-back respectively, the defence looked sound — even against the artistry of Brazil.

But then things began to go wrong. Eyzaguirre had a nightmare match against Uruguay, allowing Pinto to score two goals and make the third; Rojas found himself stranded upfield on several occasions and Contreras looked uncertain under pressure. Four breakaway goals in two games was more than any team manager could stand, and only Escuti retained his place for the match with Hungary. Valdes, Lepe, Rodriguez, Cruz and Sepulveda filled the other five places, and combined well after a shaky start.

Riera's wholesale changes, however, should not be construed as a panic move: they more obviously intended to shock the lethargic attitude out of those defenders who had assumed that their places were safe however badly they played. The new line-up lacked the mid-field understanding of the old, and we are likely to see Navarro captaining the 1961 "regulars" in the finals—but this time with experienced reserves pressing for places. However, it seems evident that the performance of the national team will depend largely on the goalkeeping of Escuti,

Continued on page 36



Our picture above shows the picturesque stadium at Vina del Mar where Brazil, Mexico, Spain and Czechoslovakia will play their Group Three matches. (O.2.)

1961 INTERNATIONAL CAPS
(includes substitutes)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Escuti, Colo Colo	—	G	G	G	G	G	G
Astorga	G	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eyzaguirre, Univ. Chile	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	—
Contreras, Univ. Chile	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH	—
Sanchez (R), Wanderers	—	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	—
Navarro (S), Colo Colo	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	—
Rojas (E), Everton	LH	LH	LH	LH	LH	LH	—
Navarro (F)	CH	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ortiz, Colo Colo	LH	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valdes, Colo Colo	—	—	—	—	—	—	RB
Rodriguez	—	—	—	—	—	—	RH
Cruz, Santiago Morn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	CH
Lepe, Santiago Morn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	LB
Sepulveda, Univ. Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	LH
Moreno, Colo Colo	OR	—	—	—	OR	OR	OR
Betta, Everton	OR	OR	—	OR	—	—	—
Fouilloux, Univ. Santiago	IR	—	OR	—	IR	—	IL
Ramirez, Univ. de Chile	IR	OL	—	OR	IL	OL	—
Soto, Colo Colo	CF	CF	CF	IL	—	—	—
Tobar	—	—	—	CF	CF	—	—
Toro, Colo Colo	IL	IR	IR	IR	—	IR	IR
Landa, Union Espanola	—	—	—	—	—	CF	CF
Hoffmann	—	—	OL	OL	—	—	—
Sanchez (L), Univ. Chile	OL	IL	IL	IL	OL	IL	OL
Musso	—	—	—	OL	—	—	—

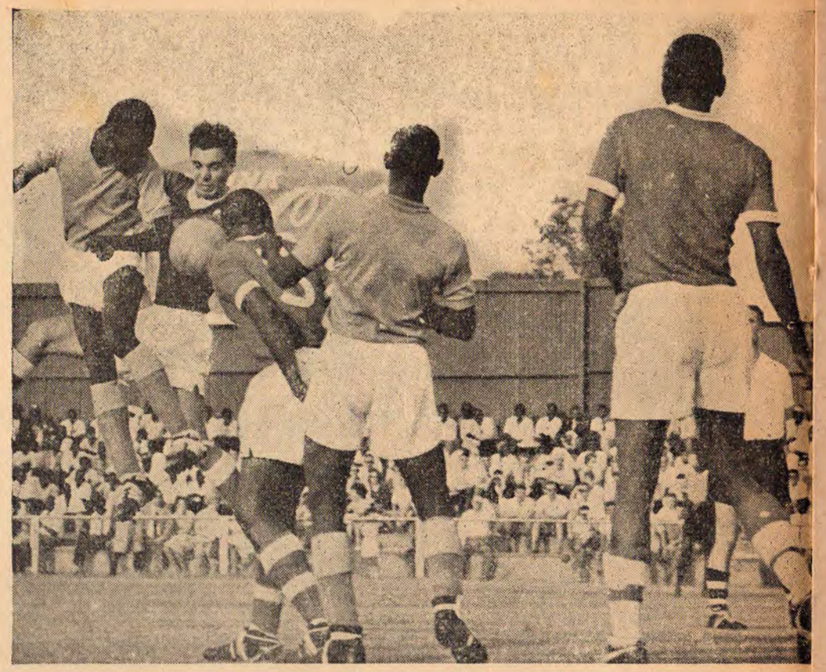
INTERNATIONAL RECORD

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Home						
England	1	0	0	1	1	2
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	0	3	0
West Germany	1	1	0	0	3	1
Hungary	2	1	1	0	5	1
Spain	3	0	0	3	2	10
U.S.S.R.	1	0	0	1	0	1
Away						
Belgium	1	0	1	0	2	2
Eire	1	0	0	1	0	2
France	1	0	0	1	0	6
West Germany	1	0	0	1	1	2
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	4	4
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	2	4
Neutral						
England	1	0	0	1	0	2
France	1	1	0	1	1	0
Portugal	1	0	0	1	2	4
Spain	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	30	4	4	12	36	43

30%

Key to matches (for table on left): (a) v. Peru (Pacific Cup) 5-2 (1-2) (Sanchez 2, Soto, Toro, Betta); (b) v. West Germany (Friendly) 3-1 (2-1) (Sanchez 2, Rojas); (c) v. Brazil (O'Higgins Cup) 1-2 (0-2) (Soto); (d) v. Brazil (O'Higgins Cup) 0-1 (0-1); (e) v. Uruguay (Friendly) 2-3 (1-2) (Fouilloux, Moreno); (f) v. U.S.S.R. (Friendly) 0-1 (0-0); (g) v. Hungary (Friendly) 5-1 (2-0) (Landa, Fouilloux, Sanchez 2, Sepulveda); v. Hungary (Friendly) 0-0 (0-0).

Nowhere in the world has soccer progressed as rapidly and with such efficiency as in the African continent. The picture on the right shows a representative game played last year at the Scrivener Stadium which resulted in a 3-1 for the R.N.F.L. XI against the Northern Rhodesia team. (Rhokana Review.)



AFRICAN NATIONS TROPHY CERTAIN ONE DAY

Africa is dark no longer
says
NORMAN D. REICH

SOCCERWISE, Africa is dark no longer. The light has flickered on in each one of the emerging states, as they begin to see the excitement of the pulsating game of soccer. The development that has followed is now looked upon as mere formality.

For the countries who have in the past regarded the vast continent as a field for holiday jaunts, where tired players may take it easy after a tense season, it is a paradise lost. Those who are moving with the times will welcome it as a paradise gained.

Africa is now on a par with most moderate European and South American nations. Colombia — who have fought their way through to Chile (fought is perhaps an elaboration as all their fighting was done in two matches with Peru)—would find it extremely difficult to get the better of South Africa. Bulgaria, another of the Chile-bound countries, would do well to beat Morocco or Ghana.

Added flavour

All this goes to show that the days when a country from Africa can be regarded as a minnow on world standards are over. How much better would it have been to give Morocco—who had already had five qualifying matches—a ticket to Chile and put Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru and Colombia into two sections instead of three. The added flavour of a new country in top-class football would have made the Chile matches that much more attractive, and the incentive to the rest of Africa would have given the game a tremendous boost.

In a nutshell, Africa has reached the top-flight. Soccer has now spread its roots in the firm ground of the African continent, and now the flowers are appearing. The time is now ripe for an equivalent of the European Nations Cup to make its bow—an All-Africa Cup, with stress on the "All".

Organising officials must think "big" to make it a success. All countries on the continent must be persuaded to take part—regardless of political ideas. The cup must be started now—or as soon as possible. One or two competitions can then be held to establish the prestige of the new tournament, and in 1966, the holders should be given a place in the World Cup finals in England. The benefits of such a move would be overwhelming.

The new competition would inject an undreamed-of new life into African soccer. As has been proved in Europe, by the steady growth of entrance for the European Nations Cup, soccer thrives on competition. No longer is the fan content to see friendlies played out in a "friendly" manner. He wants "needle" in the games he pays to see. England have realised this—and Africa must too.

Playing standards usually respond almost immediately to the inducement of awaiting honours. The days are past when footballers reach peak performance playing for the meagre laurels of winning a "friendly".

Who matters more in soccer than the spectator and the player? Of course, the officials who will be asked to foot the travelling bills must be taken into account. But today, Africa is going through a period where sport is taken seriously not only by the public—but by the governments concerned. They are realising the tremendous amount of much sought-after prestige that can be won on the sports field—none more so than on the soccer pitch.

Countries such as Ghana, Morocco, Egypt and Syria have undertaken tours abroad at government expense. Others have made extensive trips over the length and breadth of the continent, in search of attractive fixtures and variety in their opponents. This money could be channelled towards the cost of financing an entry into the new competition —and there would still be much to spare!

Developed

Independence has not been granted to all, and there are still others who do not enjoy regular grants to sport from governments in power. Soccer has been developed tremendously in the Republic of South Africa—but it is still not recognised as the national winter sport. This honour is bestowed upon the sister code of Rugby Union—although for how long is anybody's guess. The Government of the Republic does not contribute to soccer's coffers. Nevertheless, such is the healthy position of the game in the country that a fee of £14,000 can be afforded by South African soccer authorities for a game against Real Madrid next season. With that kind of money available, they should have no doubts about raising sufficient funds for a tilt at an African Cup. An entry from the Republic would in fact be a necessity if a tournament of this kind is to meet with any success. South Africa is undoubtedly one of the "giants" of Africa. By their absence, they would give a hollow note to the African title.

At all costs politics must be ruthlessly stamped out by the controlling factions of such a competition. Possibly no other part of the world has so many divergent and conflicting political ideals as Africa, and to let them creep into an international competition would spell imminent disaster.

Of course, any entry from South Africa would depend on whether F.I.F.A. reinstated

Continued on page 25

PARIS NEWSLETTER by JERRY WEINSTEIN

History to be made in the French Cup

THE month of March in France can best be summed up by the old adage about how the mighty fall. Attention has been concentrated on the Cup and the mighty have fallen hard indeed. The sixth round results speak for themselves: Nancy beat Reims 1-0, Metz defeated Monaco 1-0, Angers beat Marseille 1-0 and St. Etienne beat Beziers 3-0. A new name will therefore be added to the select list of Cup winners since not one of the teams qualified for the semi-final have ever won the trophy. A few years ago Angers were thrashed in a goal-spree by Toulouse 6-3 and St. Etienne in 1960 were undeservedly overcome by Monaco in extra time.

If League form is anything to go by, the Final could be mediocre for St. Etienne and Metz are seventeenth and eighteenth out of twenty in the League, Anger are twelfth and Nancy eighth, none with any serious distinction. My personal hunch (always a sure loser!) is that St. Etienne will win the Cup, even though on the face of it their easy victory through a hat-trick by outside-right Baulu was the least spectacular, especially since Beziers are lying one place from the bottom of the Second Division. But, and there is a but, Beziers in the previous rounds had eliminated in turn Lyon and Sedan, the holders, and a club which has scalps like that under its belt is always a difficult opponent. The performance of Beziers in the Cup has been paradoxical this season for prior to their giant-killing they had spent 390 minutes and three matches before eliminating amateurs Ajaccio from Corsica!

Splendid

Their success has been undoubtedly due in part to the splendid current form of Welshman Bryn Griffiths, who at inside-right has also been an inspiring captain.

The East of France, especially Lorraine, is, of course, wild with excitement. It was not long ago that Metz recovered from an 11-2 thrashing by Racing to beat St. Etienne by 6-0. They followed this by League victories, as unexpected as they were decisive, over Reims and leaders Nîmes. Now they have dismissed the champions Monaco from the Cup thanks to a goal by their Danish forward Soerensen. The Monaco side hotly contested the referee's decision not to award a penalty in their favour at a critical moment of the game but there is nothing to show that they would have won even with the penalty. Jules Nagy, who was chaired from the field by his enthusiastic players, is a proud manager after Metz's poor League record this season. He has persisted in putting his faith in younger players and in constructive football. His reward, the defeat of the Cup favourites, was worth waiting for. I should perhaps add that Metz, in the previous round had vanquished Stade Français, who in turn had defeated Nîmes so their victory over Monaco was no flash in the pan.

Overcoming

Nancy surprised a large crowd at the Parc des Princes in Paris by overcoming Reims, who have recently shown some signs of a revival with the full return to form of Raymond Kopa. Undoubtedly the handicap of losing goalkeeper Colonna just after the start of the second half was too much for Reims, although it was only six minutes from time when Nancy managed to score against substitute goalie Jean Vincent, through their thirty-five-year-old Argentinian centre-forward Alberto Muro, who is retiring from football at the end of this season. Muro alleges that his team-mates have promised him a Cup medal as a farewell gift. But a thought should be spared for Kopa, who is beginning to feel that he will never win a Cup medal. Kopa has won three Championship medals with Reims and three European Cup medals with Real Madrid. He was only nineteen and playing with Angers when Reims won the Cup in 1950; in the club's only other successful Cup season since the war, 1958, Kopa was playing in Spain. It looks as though Reims goalkeeper Colonna's broken elbow will keep him out of football for the rest of the season; this is not only sad for the player but also for his club for Reims are challenging strongly against Nîmes for the championship.

The last quarter-final in which Marseille, six times winners of the Cup—the best record in the competition—were defeated by Angers was tempestuous. Indeed, the referee who, by all accounts, had a bad match, cut the game short by several minutes in order to flee from irate Marseille supporters. Once again, it was a question of penalties. Angers were awarded one from which Celestin Oliver scored the only goal of the game and Marseille were refused one for an offence which was flagrant. Soft words about human error will not suffice. On more than one occasion this season the poor man in the middle has been

Continued on page 35

Our picture shows Hibernian goalkeeper Ronnie Simpson saving from a Partick Thistle attack. (Planet 1.)

Uwe Seeler, shown left between two Borussia Dortmund defenders, is likely to be a key man in West Germany's aspirations towards the 1962 World Cup in Chile. They hope to repeat their success of eight years ago. (P.2.)

The draw dissected - by ROGER MACDONALD

GROUP ONE	QTR.-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL	ULTIMATE WORLD CHAMPIONS
1. Uruguay				
2. U.S.S.R.	Uruguay			
3. Yugoslavia	Chile	Uruguay		
4. Colombia				
GROUP TWO				
1. West Germany			Brazil	
2. Chile				
3. Italy	Brazil	Brazil		
4. Switzerland	England			
GROUP THREE				
1. Brazil				Brazil
2. Czechoslovakia				
3. Spain	West Germany			
4. Mexico	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.		
GROUP FOUR				
1. Hungary			U.S.S.R.	
2. England				
3. Argentina	Hungary	Czechoslovakia		
4. Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia			

THE crystal ball reserved for World Cup forecasts seems cloudier than ever this year: Brazil, the holders, are to be regarded warily if only because they are odds-on favourites; Chile's best weapon is their partisan crowd; and at least eleven of the other fourteen competitors are in with a chance. But fortune favours the bold, or so they say, and I shall now proceed to saw off the limb I am sitting on, with both hands.

GROUP QUALIFIERS: No hope for **Colombia** or **Mexico**, who are out of their class. Little for **Bulgaria**, whose forwards simply cannot score goals—but they might spoil another country's chances with one or more draws in Group Four. The other team classified as "weak" in the seeding, **Switzerland**, are no pushover; but **West Germany's** punch in attack and **Chile's** home crowd should push them through in **Group Two. Italy** have the skill but not the spirit: Switzerland the spirit but not the skill . . . I think. But team-managers of the respective countries could help to prove me wrong.

Brazil (as good as ever) and **Czechoslovakia** to enjoy their stay at the seaside, but not **Spain** and Mexico. Real Madrid might do better than the national side in **Group Three,** but both rely too much on an ageing Di Stefano. One point in the Spaniards' favour: recent experience of Chile and the fact that Czechoslovakia have to play their two most difficult matches in three days. But I still take the Czechs to beat them on May 31 and prove too good for their quarter-final opposition.

Group Four—probably **Hungary.** They look good enough to beat **England,** notoriously slow starters in the World Cup, and **Argentina,** whose lack of team spirit and discipline is not outweighed by potential and 20,000 supporters. *With far less confidence and far more irrational optimism I tip England to progress as well.*

Some people may raise their eyebrows a little at the suggestion that **Yugoslavia** will be the odd team out in **Group One.** However, both **Uruguay** and **Russia** have shown good form in South America and the Slavs are complete strangers to Chile. Moreover, they lack discipline away from home and are required to play the Russians and then the comparatively fresh Uruguayans in the space of seventy-two hours. The U.S.S.R. to share first place with Uruguay, whose previous successes in the South American competitions prompts me to place them first—perhaps only on goal average.

IN THE QUARTER-FINALS: I stand by my forecasts of Uruguay to meet and beat Chile for the second year running and Czechoslovakia to meet and beat Hungary. Both move to higher altitudes and to grounds already familiar to the opposition, but these are not unsurmountable obstacles. Form does not predict the winners with any certainty, however, and injuries, altitude, stamina and travelling may influence the results.

U.S.S.R. v. West Germany: This would be played at Santiago—a journey of 1,450 miles and a difference of 1,608 feet and 70,000 (including many German) spectators for the Russians, while their opponents sit tight in the already familiar capital. But four days may be sufficient time for acclimatisation, and all other things being equal, Netto and Ponedelnik can be depended on to win the match for the U.S.S.R. and Yachin to keep it so.

Brazil v. England: Brazil would stay at Vina del Mar as Group winners, while England travel—not a good omen, and I just cannot see the holders losing. But nothing would please me more than to be proved wrong at this point.

THE SEMI-FINALS: Uruguay to lose to Brazil—again at Vina—and then to the losers of Czechoslovakia v. Russia in the match for third place. The other finalist? There can be no logical answer, but if you twist my arm I would favour the Soviet Union, with Brazil to win . . . and I can hear that limb cracking. One sobering thought—Brazil, as holders and favourites, are the prime target for every competitor, and it is far easier for any forecaster to be wrong than right. The odds against finding the two finalists are 120-1, about the same as those quoted against Colombia progressing to the semi-finals!

A tubby footballing genius from a small village in Hungary

FERENC PUSKAS—BUY OF THIS CENTURY

PLAYER PORTRAIT
by
BERNARD MÖSER

WHEN the great Hungarian national team of the early 1950s began to fall from grace during the 1955-56 season it was perhaps not surprising that much of the responsibility should have been thrown on the shoulders of their captain, Ferenc Puskas. Always inclined to be a little tubby, Puskas was said to be having trouble with his weight, and several times that season was called to the trainer's bench during international matches to be replaced on the field by one of Hungary's promising youngsters.

Puskas, they said, was over the hill. And when, later that year, after leaving Hungary, he was suspended for eighteen months by F.I.F.A., it did indeed seem that another of the game's all-time greats was finished. In fact had it not been for the intervention of the Real Madrid technical manager, Emil Ostereicher, who persuaded his new club to take a chance on the Hungarian star, that is how it might have ended. Puskas needed no persuading when his former Honved boss approached him, and for a mere £8,000 he signed a two-year contract for Real Madrid.

First senior

Ferenc Puskas was born in Budapest on April 2, 1927. His first senior club was Kispest F.C., later known as Honved, and from his earliest games it was clear that he had a special talent for the game. At eighteen he won his first cap for Hungary, and four years later in 1949, he began to build a world-wide reputation as the captain of Hungary! From then on he experienced one long round of continuous success that brought the 1952 Olympic Games football title to Hungary and included the "impossible" victory over England on her own soil unbeaten against foreign teams in ninety years.

Puskas played for Hungary eighty-six times, and though primarily the mid-field general, he averaged slightly more than a goal a game. In four years between May, 1950, when Austria beat Hungary 5-3 in Vienna, Puskas led his team through thirty-three matches without a single defeat, and while twenty-eight of those games were won, and five drawn, they ran up 145 goals while conceding only thirty-four.

Paradoxically, it was partly due to a decision made by Puskas that this long run was brought to an end, for tragic though it was, the first team to beat the Hungarians was West Germany—in the final of the 1954 World Cup. Puskas had been injured in a preliminary round match with the same team, but insisted that he was fit enough to play in the Final, and, though medical advice argued against his inclusion, he was granted his wish. In the opening minutes Puskas himself gave Hungary the lead hitting home with his "useless" right foot a centre from Czibor. But in the later stages as the Germans fought back it became apparent that Puskas was only half fit, though not perhaps decisive, his inclusion certainly helped to bring about the Hungarians' outstanding failure at a time when all the world looked upon them as firm favourites!

Only a few weeks before this unexpected defeat in Switzerland, Puskas had led his team to a resounding 7-1 victory over England in Budapest, though few people could have been surprised at the winning margin after their humbling of England at Wembley in November, 1953. On that occasion Puskas had proved himself one of the greatest strategists in the game, and scored a goal that will never be forgotten by anyone lucky enough to have been there!

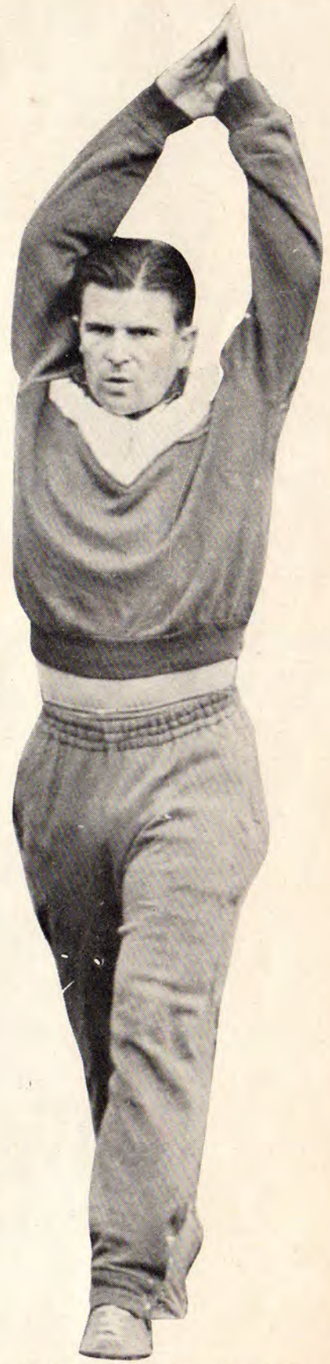
When Puskas staged his come-back with Real Madrid the odds seemed almost fatally stacked against him. Thirty years old, he had been out of the game for more than a year, had difficulty in controlling his weight, and had to adjust himself to the faster pace of the Spanish game. In Hungary like most of his countrymen he had played because he enjoyed it, for pleasure, but in Spain he had to adapt his talents to suit his disciplined colleagues who had but one aim—to win!

That he succeeded is common knowledge, but at first it was not easy, and many less determined men might well have given up the struggle. Sweating his way through physical exercises, sprinting to reduce his weight, and carefully controlling his diet to see that he did not put it on again, he was frequently to be found alone working at the Chamartin stadium during his first eighteen months there.

Twinkling

It was in 1959-60 that Puskas really won back his place among the elite of the football world. All the old magic returned to his twinkling feet, and his roving eye and nimble brain carried him through opposing defences at just the right time and speed to pick up the goal chances laid on from behind by Alfredo Di Stefano. With Hungary he had been the director of the attack, dictating the play in mid-field, setting up the moves that brought goals for Sandor Kocsis and Nandor Hidegkuti, but now, with Real Madrid, he had become the goalscoring centre-forward, and only dropped back into mid-field when Di Stefano was unfit to play, or injured during the course of a game.

For a centre-forward he is certainly small, and in fact he scores very few goals with his head. The majority of the 150 goals he has chalked up for Madrid have come from his left foot—scorching drives taken on the volley, deft touches past an advancing 'keeper and craftily flighted inswinging shots aimed at the far post from the narrow angles on either side of the goal.



Subject of the article on this page is Ferenc Puskas here getting through a stint of training that exposes the much discussed Puskas waistline—and its soccer implications. (M.I.)

South American Commentary — by GORDON JEFFERY

IT is only when the World Cup competition proper—the final stages—is set in their part of the hemisphere, that he Latin American countries as a whole can join in. For the two in-between competitions, although many of them make a token application to enter, the smaller countries are content for the soccer giants of Brazil, Uruguay or Argentina to uphold their prestige.

The pattern is easily seen from the table below that I have drawn up showing the number of entrants; the number of withdrawals (WD) without playing a match; the number of non-qualifiers (NQ) in the preliminary qualifying group matches; and the stage in the competition proper reached by Latin American countries in the seven (including the current uncompleted one) World Cup competitions. (1st denotes the country were eliminated in the first round played in the finals; QF that they went out in the quarter-finals; SF the semi-final; F the final and W that they were the winners.)

	1930	1934	1938	1950	1954	1958	1962
Argentina	F	1st	—	WD	—	1st	Q
Bolivia	1st	—	WD	1st	—	NQ	NQ
Brazil	1st	1st	SF	F	QF	W	Q
Chile	1st	WD	—	1st	NQ	NQ	Q
Colombia	—	—	WD	—	—	NQ	Q
Costa Rica	—	—	WD	—	—	NQ	NQ
Cuba	—	NQ	QF	NQ	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	—	WD	—	—	NQ
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	NQ	NQ
Haiti	—	NQ	—	—	NQ	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	NQ
Mexico	1st	NQ	WD	1st	1st	1st	Q
Antilles	—	—	—	—	—	NQ	NQ
Paraguay	1st	—	—	1st	NQ	1st	NQ
Peru	1st	WD	—	WD	—	NQ	NQ
Salvador	—	—	WD	—	—	—	—
Surinam	—	—	WD	—	—	—	NQ
Uruguay	W	—	—	W	SF	NQ	Q
Entered	8	7	8	10	6	12	15
Withdrew	—	2	6	3	—	—	—
Qualified	8	2	2	6	3	4	6

The present competition not only attracted the highest number of Latin American countries, but it has marked the first entry from Honduras, the first appearance of Ecuador and Surinam (both had entered previously but withdrawn without playing any matches) and, understandably, the strongest contingent of qualifiers since the first competition of them all in 1930 when only four European countries competed and the title *World* Cup was a flattering misnomer.

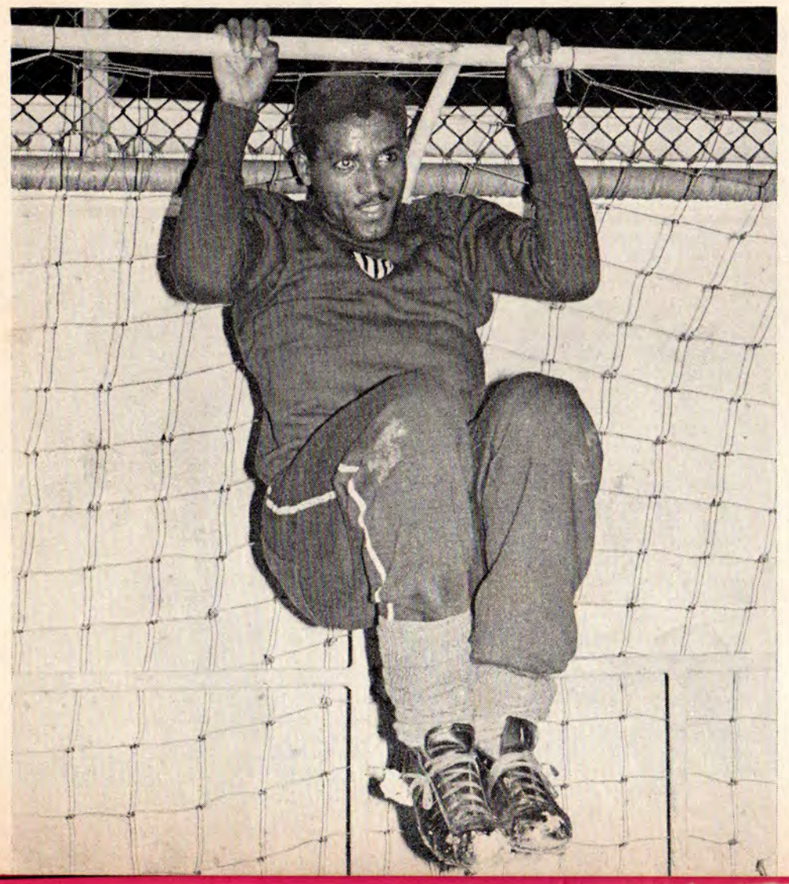
There were, as this year, six qualifiers in 1950, but Argentina, at a time when they were at loggerheads with other South American countries, had taken no part in that competition and 1962 is the first occasion since 1930 that the "big three" of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have all appeared in the World Cup final stages. Football history in Latin America has reflected the generally turbulent social, economical and political life of the continent in that it has been seldom that all countries were in step. Thus whilst Argentina sulked from 1938 to 1958, Uruguay did the same from 1934 to 1950. Only Brazil and, usually, Mexico have stayed constant.

And, just for the record, before looking at the parade of stars that many of the countries have already named in readiness for their pre-final trials, I make it that only the Dominican Republic, Panama and Nicaragua of sizeable Latin American countries have yet to enter for the competition, whilst El Salvador have yet to kick off in a World Cup match.

At the moment my news from across the South Atlantic suggests that the qualifiers are having a status-raising contest as to who are going to list the largest number of potential World Cup players! Not that, I suspect, the younger readers in particular will mind my taking advantage of this to publicise the leading players, in the view of their national selectors, of Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Brazil.

ARGENTINA, with forty-four players short-listed, have named the largest number of candidates for the honoured final twenty-two places. Their full list reads:

Goalkeepers: Negri (Racing), Carrizo (River Plate), Roma (Boca Juniors), Oleinisky (Estudiantes); *full-backs:* Navarro (Independiente), Cancino (San Lorenzo), Galeano (Gimnasia), Ramos Delgado (River Plate), Vidal (Huracan), Marzolini (Boca), Mariotti (Chacarita), Decaria (Independiente); *half-backs:* Sainz (River Plate), Simeone (Velez Sarsfield), Blanco (Racing), Cap (Huracan), Rattin (Boca), Reynoso (San Lorenzo), Peano (Racing), Daniel Bayo (Gimnasia), Sacchi (Racing), Paez (San Lorenzo), Schneider (River Plate), Albrecht (Estudiantes); *forwards:* Corbatta (Racing), Facundo (San Lorenzo), Mario Griguol (River Plate), Nardiello (Boca), Pando (River Plate), Oscar Rossi (San Lorenzo), Abeledo (Independiente), Curia (Lanus), Pagani (Rosario Central), Artime (River Plate), Leeb (San Lorenzo), Menendez (Boca), Sanfilippo (San Lorenzo), Sosa (Racing), Diego Bayo (Gimnasia), Manuel Rodriguez (Chacarita), Calla (Velez Sarsfield), Lallana (Lanus), Belen (Racing) and Gonzalez (Boca).



Joya of Penarol puts in a spot of training in his club's gym before an important game. This type of training is just as vital as lap training and ball practice. (M.I.)

Close season

Close followers of Argentinian football will possibly have noticed a number of close-season transfers implied in that list—Pando, Sainz, Mario Griguol and Artime are newcomers to River Plate, the first two having been transferred from Argentinos Juniors and the latter pair from Atlanta. Alberto Gonzalez also from Atlanta is now, as the list reveals, with Boca Juniors.

Twelve clubs are represented in the picked forty-four players (the equivalent in other words of four national sides) with Racing, River Plate and San Lorenzo with seven selected players from each of the best represented. Boca Juniors have six, Gimnasia and Independiente three each, Chacarita Juniors, Huracan, Estudiantes, Lanus and Velez Sarsfield each have two, and Rosario Central one.

BRAZIL have contented themselves with a shorter list—naming the following thirty-one players as those from whom the final twenty-two will be selected:

The Champions

Goalkeepers: Gilmar (Santos), Castilho (Fluminense), Valdir (Palmeiras); *right-backs:* Djalma Santos (Palmeiras), Jair Marinho (Fluminense); *centre-backs:* Bellini (Vasco de Gama), Mauro (Santos), Djalma (America); *left-backs:* Geraldo (Palmeiras), Altair (Fluminense); *wing-halves:* Nilton Santos (Botafogo), Calvet (Santos), Aldemar (Palmeiras), Oreco (Corinthians), Zito (Santos), Bene (Sao Paulo), Zequinha (Palmeiras); *outside-rights:* Garrincha (Botafogo), Julinho (Palmeiras), Dorval (Santos), Jair (Portuguesa); *inside-rights:* Didi (Botafogo), Chinesinho (Palmeiras), Mengalvio (Santos); *centre-forwards:* Quarentinha (Botafogo), Vava (Palmeiras), Coutinho (Santos); *inside-lefts:* Pele (Santos), Toninho (Noroeste); *outside-lefts:* Pepe (Santos), Amarildo (Botafogo).

Typing those names makes me reluctant to depart from Brazil for the rest of this commentary! For the record, however, Santos as one would have expected provide the largest number of players—nine! Palmeiras have eight, Botafogo five, Fluminense three, Vasco de Gama, America, Corinthians, Portuguesa, Sao Paulo and Noroeste one each.

It is scarcely likely to encourage the other fifteen finalists that, despite the infinite richness of their young players, so many of the stars of the 1958 competition are included in the list—Gilmar, Djalma, Santos, Nilton Santos, Bellini, Zito, Garrincha, Didi, Vava and Pele amongst them. At the moment indeed it seems that the only headache for the Brazilians is to decide which nine of the named thirty-one players that will leave out of the final list! It is less of a headache when it has to be accepted that, whoever they leave out, they will be left with twenty-two players each fully capable of slipping into a vacant spot in the team and of fitting it precisely. The very nomination of the players into their tactical, as distinct from numerical, places is an indication of the preparedness of Brazil.

MEXICO have named thirty-three players—two more than Brazil. These are:

Goalkeepers: Antonio Carvajal (Leon), Jaime Gomez (Guadalajara), Antonio Moto (Oro); *right-backs:* Arturo Chaires (Guadalajara), Hector Larrasolo (Atlante), Gustavo Pena (Oro); *left-backs:* Jose Villegas (Guadalajara), Ignazio Hauregui (Atlas), Fernando Cuenca (America); *centre-backs:* Jesus del Muro (Atlas), Guillermo Sepulveda (Guadalajara), "Bucky" Romero (Toluca); *right-halves:* Raul Cardenas (Zacatepec), Salvador Farfan (Atlante), Uribe (Toluca); *left-halves:* Pedro Najera (America), Felipe Ruvalcaba (Oro), Tomas Reinoso (Necaxa); *outside-rights:* Alfredo del Aguila (Toluca), Isidro Diaz (Guadalajara), Alberto Baeza (Necaxa); *inside-rights:* Salvador Reyes (Guadalajara), Armando Garrido (Poza Rica), Evaristo Tafoya (Ciudad Madero); *centre-forwards:* Carlos Lara (Zacatepec), Hector Hernandez (Guadalajara), Calderon de la Barca (Universidad); *inside-lefts:* Guillermo Ortiz (Necaxa), Antonio Jasso (America), Sabas Ponce (Guadalajara); *outside-lefts:* Agustin Peniche (Necaxa), Pablo Loyez (Morelia), and Francisco Jara (Guadalajara).

Four Listed

Guadalajara claim the largest club representation with nine—the two wing-halves are the odd men out. Nexaca have four players listed; Tuloca, America and Oro three each; Zacatepec, Atlante, and Atlas two apiece; and there is a single player from each of Leon (the great goalkeeper Carvajal), Poza Rica, Ciudad Madero, Universidad and Morelia.

Finally, a glance at the World Cup host country—CHILE, whose first list adds up to a modest tally of twenty-five players:

Goalkeepers: Escuti (Colo Colo), Astorga (U. de Chile), Godoy (Santiago Morning); *backs:* Eyzaguirre (U. de Chile), Lepe (Santiago Morning), S. Navarro (U. de Chile), Valdes (U. Catolica), Sanchez (Wanderers); *half-backs:* Contreras (U. de Chile), Cruz (Santiago Morning), E. Rojas (Everton), M. Rodriguez (U. Espanola), Sepulveda (U. de Chile); *forwards:* Moreno (Colo Colo), Betta (Everton), Toro (Colo Colo), Fouilloux (U. Catolica), C. Campos (U. de Chile), J. Soto (Colo Colo), H. Landa (U. Espanola), Tobar (Wanderers, but reported to be transferring to U. Catolica), Musso (U. de Chile), Ramirez (U. Catolica), L. Sanchez (U. de Chile) and Bello (Colo Colo).

Universidad de Chile may have been pipped at the post in the Chilean championship race but they still emerge as the club that currently holds the largest number of potential World Cup players. They supply eight players. Colo Colo come next with five—the number one 'keeper, Escuti, and four forwards, which suggests that Colo Colo's current fall from grace in Chilean football is due to the below-standard play of their backs and half-backs. The current champions, Universidad Catolica and Santiago Morning, each supply three players and Wanderers (counting Tobar as a Wanderer), Everton and Union Espanola two apiece.

Elsewhere in this issue I have dealt briefly with the Colombians who complete the list of countries from this particular continent. This is, in fact, included in my penultimate feature on the World Cup Qualifying Groups which deals in this instance with South American Group III —Peru and Colombia.

Therefore readers wishing to gather a more comprehensive outlook on the South American challenge can turn to the relevant passages on the aforementioned pages.

Next month's WORLD SOCCER will, of course, be the last issue before the actual finals.

The Chilean and Soviet football teams are shown taking the field at the National Stadium in Santiago, Chile. It is at this ground that the World Cup Final will be played on June 17. (Keystone 1.)

PREPARATION FOR THE FINALS

AROUND THE WORLD STORIES

HUNGARY EXCITES

HUNGARY
Changing

LAST season Ujpest Dozsa led the way at the top of the table almost from the start only to fall from grace in the last half-dozen matches to be overtaken by Vasas. This year fortune appears about to swing the other way, for though Vasas are once more in top place it took them eighteen games to get there. With only seven matches left to play, the early season pace-makers Tatabanya had fallen away leaving a straight fight between champions Vasas and Ujpest who each had twenty-eight points.

Lajos Baroti's national team were in Austria recently for a training spin with Linz ASK and won 3-2. But goalscoring hope Lajos Tichy (Honved) has been off target for nearly a month. Tichy still heads the league scorers with twenty goals and Csernai, centre-forward of newly promoted OZD, has fifteen. Biggest surprise in this department is the tally of Ujpest right-half Erno Solymosi who has eleven, including a hat-trick in the recent 4-0 win over Honved.

ITALY
Inter-Milan lose grip

THE F.A.'s "anti-doping squad" paid a surprise visit to the Palermo-Inter-Milan match and examined all twenty-two players for signs of a "boost". Their findings are being kept secret for the moment, and after more on the spot tests a full report will be published at the end of the season.

Internazionale appear to have lost their grip on the championship, just as they did towards the end of last season. The trouble, says team chief Helenio Herrera, is lack of fire power in the attack, with too much responsibility falling on centre-forward Gerry Hitchens. The man H.H. wanted for the inside-right spot was Paraguayan Eulogio Martinez, but reports from Barcelona suggest his career is in jeopardy, due to a troublesome knee injury. Now Herrera has his eyes on Evaristo, who has just signed a new three-year contract for CFB.

When Herrera was named for one of the three places on the committee to supervise Italy's World Cup squad a truce was agreed between H.H. and Juventus star Omar Sivori but it did not last long.

LUXEMBOURG
Union are champions

THE new national champions are Union Luxembourg, who have been beaten only once and now cannot possibly be overtaken. Man behind their success is English trainer George Berry, who has spent most of his post-playing days on the continent. Two years ago he led Jeunesse Esch to the championship and followed this up by guiding them to Luxembourg's first ever European Cup win (v. LKS Lodz) and a lucrative tie with Real Madrid. Union are hoping for a repeat performance and a plum draw next season.

BULGARIA
National team prepare

THE F.A. are not finding it easy to arrange full scale international matches at short notice and as a result have switched their efforts to foreign club level. In the first of the series the national team beat Dinamo Bucharest 6-1, but only a few days later the Rumanians were beaten at home by Albania's Dinamo Tirana 3-2. Also on the list are Dynamo Kiev, AS Roma and Gremio Porto Alegro (Brazil), and every spare minute is being spent at the Black Sea training camp where conditions resemble those expected in Chile.

Mr. Donski, Vice-President of the F.A. and the man in charge of Bulgaria's preparations, says only eighteen players will make the trip, which means he will have some pruning to do before they depart. Champions CDNA, well on the way to their eighth successive championship success, provide nine of the thirty players in the squad at present. One place will certainly go to a recent discovery—Dobromir Schetschev, left-half of Spartak Sofia. Tall and elegant, say the reports—and only eighteen.

FRANCE
Perchey has broken leg

OLYMPIC Nîmes are the favourites for the championship but despite their four-point lead they will not find it easy to maintain their position without centre-forward Perchey, who is out of action with a broken leg. Trainer Firoud could still field a formidable inside trio, Constantino, Parodi, Bessonart, but they are all foreigners and the rules allow only two imports in each game!

Sixty-three thousand people paid to see the four FFF Cup quarter-finals, but with all the popular teams out of the competition prospects for big crowds at the semi-finals do not look good. St. Etienne accounted for the Second Division giant-killers Beziers 3-0 and Reims went out to Nancy (1-0) after playing half the game with only ten men. The other places in the last four—Metz and Angers.

Kopa seems fated never to win a Cup medal, for though Reims have twice won the trophy in recent years Kopa was not with them at the time. Still an unknown nineteen-year-old with SCO Angers when Reims first won the Cup in 1950, Kopa was in Spain with Real Madrid when Reims did the double in 1958. Favourites this year, Reims were handicapped when goalkeeper Colona was carried off in the first minute of the second half, and outside-left Jean Vincent went in goal. Reims' marksman, Just Fontaine, is again out of action, this time to have an operation on his ankle!

No, not a disc jockey—merely Pele taking a few hours off from soccer thoughts and action to listen to a favourite "pop" record. (M.I.)

WEST GERMANY
Herberger's problem spot

OUTSIDE-RIGHT has been the problem position for some months as the national team prepare for Sepp Herberger's last World Cup venture. Veterans Rahn and Kress seemed well in line but now the popular choice is VFB Stuttgart's twenty-five-year-old winger Rolf Geiger, who has been shining in recent trial matches between regional sides. VfR Neumunster (League North) are the latest club to be hit by a road accident. Six of their players were seriously injured while travelling home from a match when their coach ran off the road, crashed through iron railings and landed upside down.

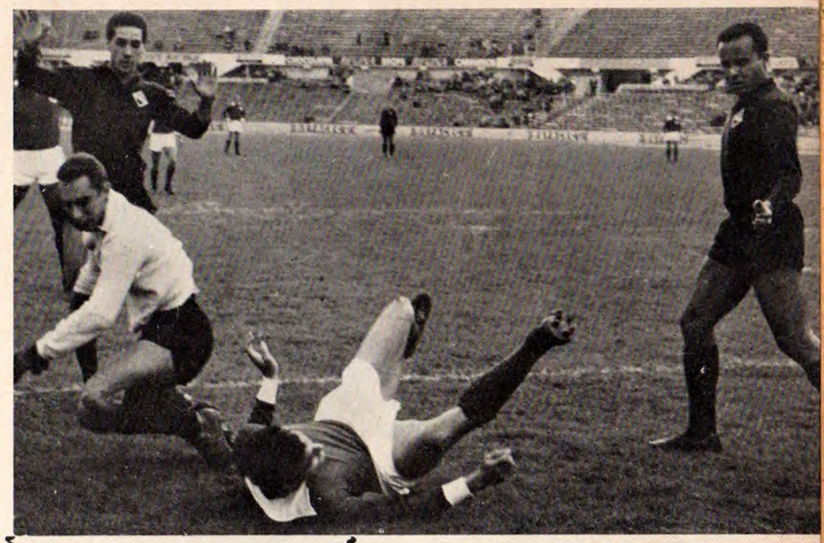
Hamburg SV celebrate their seventy-fifth anniversary in September, and are hoping to stage a special international tournament early next season to mark the event. Tottenham, Inter-Milan and CF Barcelona have all been invited. The organisers of the New York Summer League wanted HSV to take part this year, but the club have declined, and the most likely candidates to replace them are SSV Reutlingen or IFC Koln.

SPAIN
Ramallets retires

ANTONIO Ramallets, thirty-eight-years-old Barcelona goalkeeper, officially retired after playing in the opening twenty minutes of his benefit match against Hamburg SV. A crowd of 85,000 gave their old favourite a fine send-off and went home happy after seeing CFB win 5-1. Di Stefano had promised to play but the match clashed with a European Cup tie, and he had to bow out. But, perhaps significantly, one of the "guests" was Peruvian Juan Seminario (Zaragoza). Two years ago CFB tried to register him with the League, but it was rejected and they had to let him go. Spain's top scorer this season, CFB would like him back more than ever now!

Spaniards are convinced Real will once more win the European Cup and as a consequence there is a tough fight going on for second place in the league, and the automatic pass to next season's competition that goes with it. Atletico Madrid's chances faded when they failed to beat CFB in Madrid (1-1) and Atletico still trail by one point with Zaragoza a further point behind.

After beating Juventus, Real met Inter-Milan in a prestige friendly at Chamartin and, thanks to two second-half goals from Puskas, drew 2-2 after trailing 0-2 at the interval.



An action shot taken during the match between Benfica and Academica (a students' club) in the Portuguese championship. (O.)

HOLLAND
Binder returns to Vienna

THE Dutch F.A. have been flooded with requests for tickets for the European Cup Final which they will stage in Amsterdam on May 2. The available tickets could have been sold four times over!

Franz (Bimbo) Binder, trainer of PSV Eindhoven, will be returning home to Vienna at the end of the season where he will take over SC Rapid. The new boss of the Phillips Sportclub will be Brum Appel, who was rated Holland's best ever centre-forward during his playing days. First news of the change confused Appel, who retired three years ago, with Ernst Happel, former Austrian international, who is now the technical director of SC Rapid!

Feijenoord (Rotterdam) are still firm favourites to retain the championship they won a year ago. Six points ahead of the field, their closest challengers are Blauw Wit with PSV and Ajax Amsterdam not far away.

BRAZIL
Bellini not yet settled

CENTRE-HALF and captain of the 1958 World Cup team, Luis Heraldo Bellini has still not settled his dispute over terms with his club Vasco da Gama and is said to be negotiating with several Italian clubs for next season. If he fails to make the Chile squad his successor will be Djalma, who has been playing brilliantly for America F.C. and was on the Santos wanted list before they discovered what he would cost! The captaincy will be decided—by drawing lots—says the CBD.

With their eyes on the South American (club) championship, Santos F.C. decided not to enter the annual tournament between the top clubs of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Mindful of the strain imposed on their players who will provide the backbone of the Brazilian national team, they also decided to limit their friendly programme, but when the CBD invited them to meet Palmeiras at Sao Paulo in a special match for the Duke of Edinburgh they relaxed their decision.

When on tour recently with his club Botafogo, star outside-right Garrincha was asked to appear on the Mexican TV and offered 30,000 Mexican dollars for his trouble. Back home in Rio the cheque arrived—for only 9,000. The other 21,000 dollars? Income tax deducted at source by the Mexican authorities!

BELGIUM
Championship won easily

THE championship has gone to RSC Anderlecht (Brussels) by a walk-over. Twelve points clear, they cannot be overtaken and so far have been beaten only once (by Standard Liege, 2-1). At the other end of the table 1960 champions Lierse SK have pulled away from trouble. Some weeks ago Standard asked them to put off their League match to allow their players a rest before a European Cup match. Lierse duly obliged, and later won the game 2-1. Johnny Crossan was carried off with a head injury during this match, but after being taken to hospital the doctors gave him clearance for training. Nothing serious, train but do not head the ball for two or three days, was their advice.

Bruges F.C. have signed one of the top Yugoslav players for next season. He is Ante

Continued on page 35

FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . . MAY

MATCHES OF A TRIAL NATURE DURING MONTH

Carnival time in Holland as a backcloth to a local match. Though the Dutch will not be participating in the World Cup finals they have international commitments in May. (Planet 1.)

MAY is usually one of the busiest months of the year in the international sphere, and this time while there are perhaps a few less games they are no less important. Of the sixteen World Cup finalists only eight have arranged matches for this period, though it seems likely that other games will be announced during the next two or three weeks, in order to try out last minute tactical ideas or give a run out to a young reserve who may be called upon to play in Chile.

While every team has its problems the Brazilians have a bigger headache than most because, while they have at least twenty (and probably more) very fine players, only eleven can play in each game. Partly for this reason they have arranged four fixtures for this month intending to try out all the possibles. Their teams in these games will certainly show many changes, though they should have little difficulty in beating Portugal and Wales on their own soil, the scores might well vary considerably. A defeat at home could do a great deal of good to the Brazilians—though it hardly seems likely—for their own over-confidence is one of the biggest obstacles on their route to the World Championship.

England have two matches scheduled—home to Switzerland at Wembley, whom they have not met for some years, and away to Peru in Lima, en route for Santiago. Both games should end in a win for England, whose forwards will probably learn much from their experience against the Swiss redoubt defence, which can be baffling when well executed.

At Lima, England should gain revenge for the 4-1 defeat they suffered there two years ago, though in view of the more serious events to come later the score will not matter much. Since the last time the two teams met Peru sacked their trainer, Gyorgy Orth, who died recently in Portugal, and lost four members of their attack—Sanchez, Joya, Loayza and Seminario—to foreign teams. For England it is in the nature of a full dress rehearsal, and an opportunity to gain collective experience of South American conditions against opposition that is not too strong.

Though England's friendly matches are relatively unimportant, Scotland's match with Uruguay at Hampden Park, Glasgow, will be viewed very seriously by the home side. Anxious to show that they should have gained a place in the last sixteen, they also will no doubt want to record a good win and thus help erase the painful memory of the 7-0 slaughter that "the celeste" inflicted on them eight years ago in Switzerland! The Uruguayans today have no Schiaffino, Borges, Varela, or Abbadie and the Scots should win without much difficulty.

INTERNATIONALS.

2	Scotland v. Uruguay	Glasgow
3	Brazil v. Portugal	Rio de Janeiro
3	Hungary 'B' v. Russia 'B'	Budapest
4	England v. Young England	London
6	Austria v. Bulgaria	Vienna
6	Brazil v. Portugal	Sao Paulo
9	Holland v. Ireland	Rotterdam
9	England v. Switzerland	London
9	Yugoslavia v. Indonesia	Belgrade
13	Hungary v. Eire	Budapest
13	Portugal v. Belgium	Lisbon
13	Yugoslavia v. Indonesia	Zagreb
13	Brazil v. Wales	Rio de Janeiro
16	Brazil v. Wales	Sao Paulo
16	Yugoslavia v. East Germany	Belgrade
16	Norway v. Holland	Oslo
20	Peru v. England	Lima
23	Poland v. Belgium	Warsaw

Preparations

The Yugoslavs, who have built up an excellent young team during the last two seasons, wind up their World Cup preparations with three matches against what can only be described as inferior opposition, Indonesia (twice) and East Germany—all at home. I would have thought that one tough work-out would have been slipped in somewhere for the only thing lacking in the Yugoslav side is experience against a side that marks tight and tackles hard. It would be a great pity if they were knocked out of the World Cup by the first tough team they meet simply because they lacked experience of this kind, but the fact remains they have three outings and should win them all very comfortably.

Leaving the Chile-bound teams for a moment it will be interesting to see how Holland and Belgium shape in their encounters this month. Neither country has as yet made any real impact on the European game, largely because their ruling bodies have until recently been set against professionalism in any form. During the last two years the first steps towards full freedom to pay the players have been taken and the drift of promising young footballers to other countries has been stopped. The effects of these changes are just beginning to be felt and in each case they should produce better international results.

The Belgians, whose team now is virtually an Anderlecht-Standard combined eleven, will be testing their new young team against Poland and Portugal in away matches, and there is also the possibility of a game against the Italian World Cup squad. The two definitely arranged games will give their young forward stars a useful work-out.

AFRICAN NATIONS TROPHY CERTAIN ONE DAY

Continued from page 16

the Football Association of Southern Africa or accepted the non-white, Indian dominated, South African Football Federation. Whichever is successful, they must put a team into the draw for a competition of this nature.

An ideal solution—and one which would undoubtedly get an approving nod from the Republic's bitterest opponents, such as Ghana and Egypt, would be to stage a preliminary qualifying match between a non-white select eleven and the all-European Springboks. Although a match of this nature could not be played in the Republic, one of the neighbouring territories could be used as a venue. Basutoland or Swaziland spring readily to mind, while Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia would also provide a convenient site to stage such a game. The support from the public of both races would be immense and the gate takings could probably finance any away trips required by the draw of later rounds.

Recognised

The winners of such a match would then be the official representatives of the country, recognised by which ever ruling body in South Africa has standing with F.I.F.A. at the time. They would then go into the hat for the first round draw.

This type of game would then dispel any disapproval from the rest of the African states as their case would then become baseless. They have always been against the European being given affiliation to the world body and so playing all the official matches against foreign sides. The non-European would then be given an equal opportunity of playing the pick of African footballers. An even more acceptable solution would be to select multi-racial sides for away ties and either completely African or completely European ties for home games. It is more than likely that the South African government would not give permission for a European team to meet an African side from one of the "black" states of Africa within the Republic. Therefore, it is probable that the Africans would have to represent the country in home ties.

This could become a suitable arrangement. The Europeans could put forward the Springbok challenge in away games and the African combination could hold the fort at home.

Another alternative would be to play all home ties in adjacent territories to the Republic, as those suggested earlier. All teams would then be fully multi-racial.

North of the Republic of South Africa is the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Here, there is no problem with regard to "apartheid". Inter-racial co-operation has been the keynote of political development. This new way of thinking came about through the example set by sport—and in particular, soccer.

Soccer, of course, is now fully multi-racial. Both the Rhodesias have awarded soccer colours to Africans where they are deserved. Yet, separate entries from each of the three territories which make up the Federation would carry little weight in international competition. Possibly, such an entry would not even be contemplated by the separate national football associations. This would be a decided loss to the rest of Africa—for the cream of the Federation could provide a stern test for almost any state. This then brings in the question of how to form a body that would bring opposing factions in football in the Federation together.

Prime-mover

Mr. Ernie Hayes—go-ahead president of the progressively-minded Northern Rhodesian Football Association — has been the prime-mover in the attempt to launch an umbrella Central African Football Association. It may well be that his efforts will soon bear fruit with the realisation of his dream, but there is still much to be done before a united Federal football front can be put to the rest of the continent.

This is not the end of Rhodesia's problems. As yet, football receives no financial assistance from the Federal government or any of the three territorial governments. Where then, would the funds come from? This is a real poser and will have to be overcome. Perhaps, the lotteries would oblige. They have been extremely generous to the nation's sport in the past and could be football's "fairy godmother" in the future. One of the three in the Rhodesia's—the Ndola Lottery—has given £450,000 to sport in the past ten years.

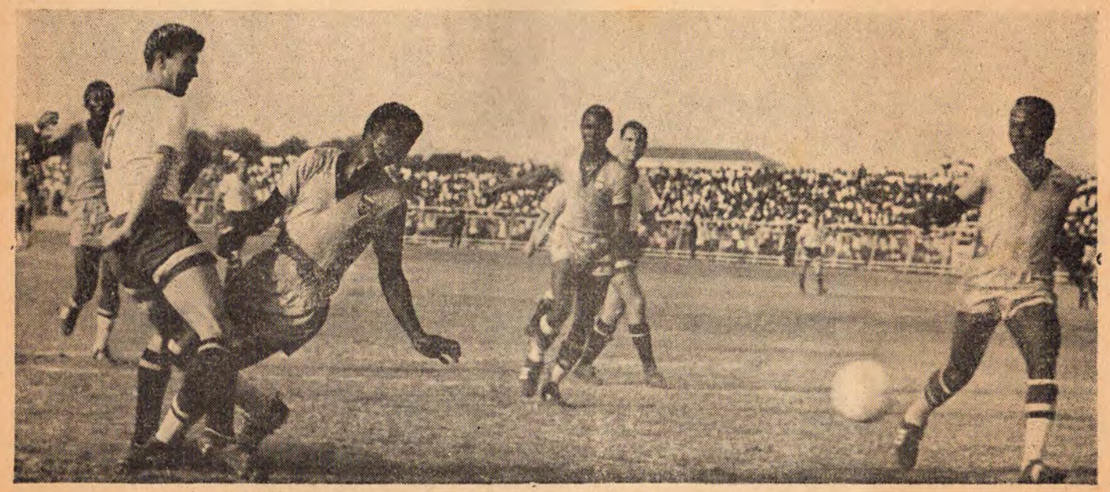
Not linked

Travelling difficulties would also occur. Communications between the leading centres of the continent are probably comparatively worse than any other part of the world. Air transport has considerably improved this situation, but many cities are not linked directly and round-about routes have to be taken, causing inconvenience and frustration to the away players concerned, apart from the extra costs incurred. These, however, are hurdles that must be negotiated with determination.

How then to bring such a tournament into being? The initial step would be for the International Federation to call for a meeting of delegates from all national associations in Africa. This assembly could be convened in Cairo, Accra or Casablanca. A committee drawn from these representatives, but putting forward the views of all the different directions of thought on the continent.

This body could then be entrusted with the drawing up of a constitution, and all the other rigours of the organisation of a cup tournament of this nature. Entries would then be called for, and the draw for the first round made.

An open draw for the first round would probably prove too costly and would be unnecessary.



Of all the African states, Ghana is probably the most promising of the new soccer nations emerging in this continent. This picture shows the Ghanaian Black Stars team playing the Moscow Dynamos in Accra. This goodwill visit by the Russians was reciprocated last year when the Ghana team went to Russia. (O.)

Czechoslovakian forward Pospichal dribbles past the bewildered Eire defence to score a brilliant goal. In the background centre-half Charlie Hurley looks on with amazement. The Czechs went on to win this World Cup qualifying match by 7-1. (Keystone 1.)

LINFIELD MIGHT WELL CLEAR IRISH BOARD

Linfield may not be everyone's choice as a winner, but for everyone who is jealous of their power and prestige, there are hundreds of others who consider they are the best in Northern Ireland soccer circles. This season could be another triumphant one for the "Blues", but as always all opponents will be seeking a chance to lower the colours of the mighty Linfield. COLIN McALPIN is the story-teller.

WITH the season gradually drawing to a close the big question at the time of writing seems to be, "Will Linfield be able to collect all the Cups and the League title?" Not so much a case of the "fabulous double" here as a case of the "terrific half-dozen". There is no team better equipped to do the job than Northern Ireland football's leading "love-hate" club.

Whatever you think of Linfield personally —and Ulster is thick with people who love or loath them—there is no getting away from the fact that she is certainly a great club and a power to be reckoned with, as far as local soccer goes at any rate.

Trophies

By the time you read this Linfield may have collected the Gibson Cup (League winners), and most of the other trophies going ... and then again she may not have done. All I am going to say then is that Linfield, having already won the Ulster Cup, City Cup, Gold Cup and North-South Cup, are in a strong position and are quite capable of going on to add the League title, Irish Cup and Co. Antrim Shield. Besk of luck to them for, however much you dislike the Windsor Park club, one has a faint feeling that there might not be a League without them. Look at the gates when they play any of the other clubs ... and there is the added advantage of being able to boast that your team gave the great "Blues" a hiding.

Everybody is having a go at suggesting how to run the North-South Cup, and I thought I may as well jump on a well-known band-waggon as it passed. First, if we must have the Cup, let us have it at the start of the season when the evenings are still light and warm and when the few hundred fans we still hope to be drawing to Irish football are eager for games. By the time the Cup does get played people are fed up with football. Secondly, what about a few more clubs taking part? Distillery, Linfield, Glentoran and Glenavon may be great clubs but what about the Portadowns, Ards and Ballymenas? Judging by their showing this past season Glenavon, Glentoran and Distillery may not be the clubs to play in the Cup after all.

The first round of the Irish Cup saw the end of the non-Leaguers' hopes and Cliftonville managed to knock the Glentoran Seconds out. Maybe I am funny that way, but the Irish Cup always leaves me with a feeling of something not quite having come off. What I mean is that you play two games and you're into the semi-final, well I ask you ... what sort of a Cup is that?

Now what I would do (said he from the safety of his tiny room far from I.F.A. headquarters) would be to admit all the clubs from the "B" Division who are unattached ... clubs like Dundela, Newry Town, Carrick Rangers, Ballyclare Comrades, Brantwood, Banbridge Town, Larne, and perhaps even some of the leading amateur League clubs like Chimney Corner, Ewarts and Comber Rec. This way I think the Cup might have a little more of the glamour it should have.

There are a number of people in Northern Ireland who think we have too many Cups ... and there I beg to differ. I am a firm banker on the variety being the spice of life theme, apart from the fact that a twelve club League is not much to work on whatever else you have in mind.

Covering

Unless and until there is a League covering all Ireland (well, it is a suggestion) the only way to keep interest alive throughout the whole season is by these various Cups. While there is still a Cup to be played for there is still hope ... every Cup your team fails to win only brings them nearer one they might collect, right up to the County Antrim Shield at the end of the season ... that is if you do not happen to support Glenavon, Portadown, Derry, Coleraine, Ards or Bangor. Another thought just came to me, why not include all these teams as well?

Northern Ireland's international team plays Poland in the European Nations Cup not, as some would have us think, merely to keep alive, but because they know that it will be for everybody's good to compete at international level. Northern Ireland may not be the greatest thing in soccer, but they do have their moments, or perhaps people forget about the Sweden World Cup series and the England-Ireland draw a few months back. (I think we had all better forget about that last one.)

Changing

Clubs have replied to the Irish F.A. questionnaire on a switch of the season and the general feeling is thought to be for keeping the game a winter one. Most of the Irish League clubs do not seem to want a change and in fact one delegate from a leading League team went as far as to say that such a change would be suicidal. As far as saving the League goes I do not think changing the season is drastic enough, perhaps somebody will come along with the perfect answer ... perhaps.

I still wonder if it was a wise decision made by Ards' management committee last season not to enter a reserve team in any of this season's competitions. I admit they may have had some financial difficulties but surely a second string is not as big a drawback as all that. Still, as far as I know, they are now thinking about bringing their reserve team back again for next season ... a wise move.

Continued from page 10

Europe's most attractive cup—The European Champions Cup—has its Achilles' heel . . .

course, the tactics they play are to give them the maximum chance of success, and while this can be readily understood others are beginning to follow their lead.

Just as the game generally suffered to an incalculable degree when the world followed the lead of Arsenal in the 1930s, so the game faces the same dangers today. Arsenal and Real Madrid play to almost identical tactical plans, a solid closely packed defence that gives nothing away and forces the opposition to launch all-out assaults in which up to eight or nine players may take part. Then with the opposition strung out over a wide area "the director" Alex James or Alfredo Di Stefano organises a lightning thrust that brings a goal ... and then back to defence!

Profitably

Teams that have players of the stature of James and Di Stefano can profitably follow suit—but how many are there in this world? How many were there in 1935? If this development goes unchecked it could have disastrous results for the game as a whole and paving the way towards a new phase of negative football at a time when defence is already playing too large a part in the game.

In the European Cup even the teams that lack an outstanding general can gain an advantage from full time defence in the first leg away from home. To play a balanced game, i.e., open football when ground advantage is against you, when the weather and playing conditions are more in favour of the home side whose own fans are urging them on to an even more convincing victory—is to invite a heavy defeat. Then if the other team chooses to operate a ten man defence when they visit your ground you may find it impossible to pull back even two or three goals.

The stage has been set by Real Madrid and now almost everyone follows their example. "Save the tie away—and win it at home" is the new maxim, but the spectators hardly notice all this in their excitement.

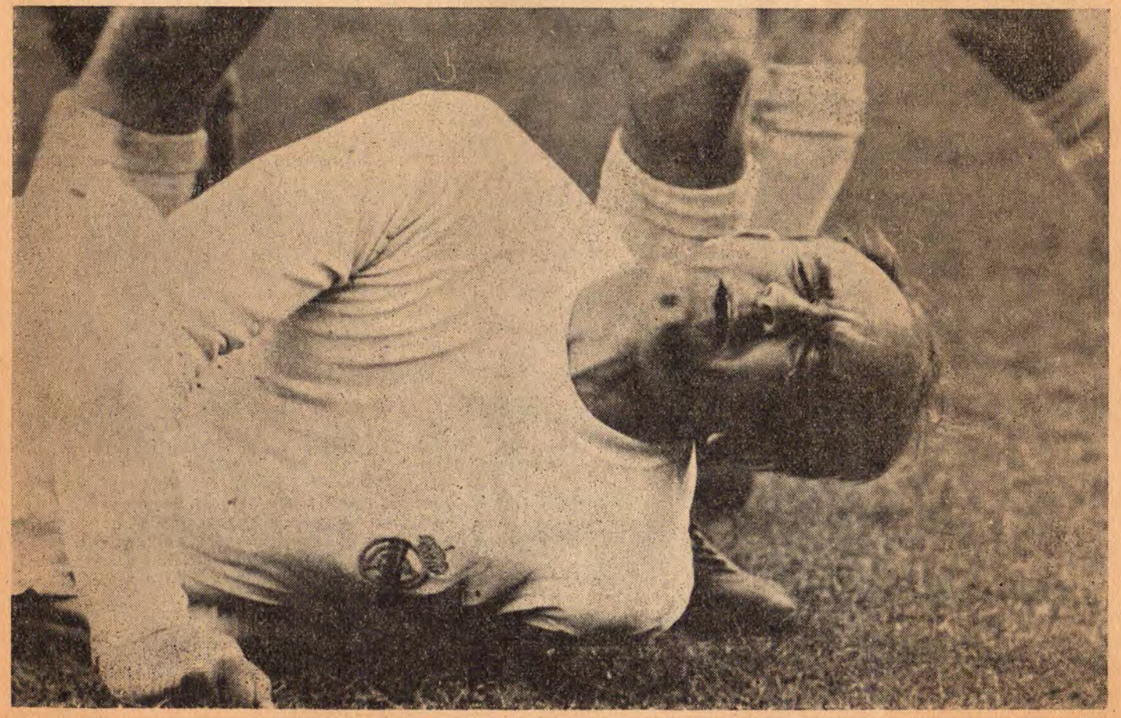
It will be clear that if the European Cup is to be "saved" from self inflicted suffocation, the formula will have to be revised. But what can satisfactorily replace the present home and away aggregate scores basis? Little or nothing can be done to prevent clubs sacking managers, players committing ugly fouls or the spectators rioting, such incidents could be reduced by more stringent control by referees backed by heavy penalties meted out by the ruling bodies. But such things form a permanent backcloth to the game and as long as we play with a round ball, "giant killers" will continue to prove that even the smallest clubs can sometimes beat the greatest sides —if they "try" hard enough!

One thing that could, and I think should be done, is to find a new formula for the European Cup that might well save the game from a new defensive revolution—if the changes are effected in time. What other basis could be used? There are two that spring readily to mind, though neither is completely satisfactory. One way would be to follow the pattern of the English F.A. Cup, one tie with the first team out of the hat playing at home, and replays if the match is drawn after ninety minutes on the ground of the away team. This works well enough in a national competition where conditions do not vary so much from one part of the country to another, but it would introduce a new emphasis on the luck of the draw in an international competition.

Alternatives

Of the many alternatives available only one is really satisfactory to my mind, home and away matches treated as separate encounters on a two points for a win, one for a draw league basis. This, of course, is the full blooded European League which must come eventually though the ruling bodies everywhere are fighting shy of it at the moment. Their reluctance, I suspect, stems mainly from the knowledge that if the International League is formed their own competitions and their own persons will inevitably shrink in importance and prestige, but though many of them will be sincere enough in their beliefs they are fighting a losing battle, and perhaps unwittingly forcing the game into a tactical groove from which it could be recovered only with the greatest difficulty.

Real Madrid and Spain centre-forward Alfredo di Stefano winces with pain after being injured in a Spanish League match. Di Stefano soon recovered and went on to help his club win yet another game. (Planet 1.)



KEY MEN IN THE WORLD CUP

- Dr. Paulo Machado de Carvalho (Brazil)
- Rudolf Vytlacil (Czechoslovakia)
- Mikhail Donski (Bulgaria)
- Donald Ross (Mexico)
- Juan Carlos Corazzo (Uruguay)
- Ljubomir Lovric (Yugoslavia)

Brazil appear winners

One of the world's finest footballers, the Brazilian inside-forward Didi (shown above), is looking forward to the World Cup finals in Chile. Now in his early thirties, this will certainly be his last appearance in this competition, but should be all the more memorable for that reason. (Central 1.)

Concluding phase of ERIC BATTY'S

WHEN Vicente Feola gave up his post as trainer to the Brazilian national team a little more than a year ago there was no natural successor ready to fill the gap. Flavio Costa was perhaps the most popular candidate though the CBD were unimpressed by his handling of their party in the 1954 World Cup series in Switzerland, and finally the field was narrowed to "unknown" Aymore Moreira.

Since Moreira took over his duties, the Brazilians have been in action only rarely and to date there has been little or no opportunity to assess his abilities even assuming that he has full control. This is to be doubted, though no official spokesman has ever said as much, for the technical commission set up by the CBD to see that Brazil retain the World Cup bristles with star names including Feola, reinstated as "master spy", and Lula (trainer of Santos FC) who serves in an advisory capacity.

Difficult

Though the set-up is difficult to fathom it seems clear that Moreira is not going to be completely responsible for planning the campaign. In addition to Moreira, Feola and Lula, there is a physical training expert in the commission and a psychiatrist whose job it is to decide which of the players are the least patriotic or lacking in confidence! Each of these men will have some say in who plays, where, when, and how. But the last word will almost certainly fall to Dr. Paulo Machado de Carvalho, who was in charge of the 1958 party and will again be the boss in Chile.

Dr. Carvalho is a Sao Paulo businessman who owns and directs a chain of radio and TV stations. His main task will be to preserve order on the commission, restraining the various factions from open war and using his business sense to arrive at decisions diplomatically. Moreira is the trainer, nominally at least, and for him it is without doubt the biggest job he has ever had. A former goalkeeper with Botafogo, he gained many representative honours in his playing days despite being considerably shorter in height than was thought desirable. Since giving up the active side of the game, Moreira has been with various clubs in Sao Paulo, without gaining distinction. His most recent club, Taubate, improved considerably under his guidance and though lacking money and star players have held a middle-of-the-table position in the Sao Paulo Premier Division—largely because of their fine defensive record. This perhaps is Moreira's greatest single attribute and the reason behind his appointment.

Disagreement

Moreira has been placed on record as being against the 4-2-4 system, and less than a year ago he had a heated disagreement with Bellini, the centre-half and captain of the 1958 World Cup squad over defensive tactics. Bellini left out of the O'Higgins Cup matches against Chile, is now back in favour apparently which means one of two things—either Bellini has backed down or Moreira has been over-ruled!

With such an unwieldy and top heavy set-up it seems certain that mistakes will be made in the Brazilian camp, but with a host of talented stars at their disposal the effects of the mistakes will be minimised. Feola wants to retain all or most of the 1958 team. Lula understandably has a great deal of support for his claim that the entire Santos attack plus Zito and Gilmar should be included, while Moreira wants to rejuvenate the side.

Absolutely

Over all presides Dr. Carvalho, whose job appears to be to see that no one gets his own way absolutely. There must not be too many players from Santos or Botafogo; neither Rio de Janeiro nor Sao Paulo will be allowed predominance and there must not be too many coloured players in the team! The result might well be a "hotch potch" but as long as the defence is strong and well organised the brilliance of Pele, Zito, Garrincha, Didi and Coutinho should carry "Brasil" over the obstacles.

Trainer of the Czech team for Chile is Rudolf Vytlacil who by comparison with Moreira has an easy task. Forty-nine-years-old Vytlacil has to deal with his players and the F.A.'s technical director, Dr. Vaclav Jira, and chief of the National Trainers' Committee. Between them they decide the policy, choose the team and draw up the tactical plans and Vytlacil's job is to put the ideas into practice. Formerly an outside-left of some repute, Rudolf Vytlacil was born in Vienna and played for SC Rapid before joining Slavia SK (now Dinamo Prague). Capped by Austria and Czechoslovakia, he retired in 1945 and spent the first two years after the war coaching in Poland before returning to Prague.

Hammered

After the 1958 World Cup flop in Sweden, where the Czechs hammered Argentina 6-1 but were eliminated by the more direct Northern Ireland team, Karel Kolsky resigned and Vytlacil took over. Since then there has been a distinct improvement in Czech football fortunes. Yet while the defence has usually proved reliable it is only in the last twelve months or so that the forwards have been able to score goals away from home.

Tactically Vytlacil is a 4-2-4 convert—the two being left-half Masopust (Dukla) and centre-forward Kvasniak (Spartak Prague)—though in common with all the central Europeans he retains the twin maxims individual technique and team work. Painstaking and thorough in his approach Vytlacil's problems revolve around the Czechs' ingrained love of short passing to the exclusion of nearly all else. For though their football is clever and attractive their moves are built up more slowly than, for example, Brazil and Spain, who will provide the first test in Chile.

Vytlacil's responsibilities to the Czech F.A. are two-fold. At the national level he is the chief coach organising their nationwide campaign to raise the general level of play under the direction of Dr. Jira. "Technique,

exclusive survey

basic skill with the ball, is the first step to good football," he told me in Prague last year, "without it the most effective physical preparation is of little use.

"Secondly we look for ideas in the young players, the position he takes up when not in possession and the use he makes of the ball when he receives it!"

The same basic thinking is reflected in the Czech national team for Chile with the emphasis on hard working and highly skilled ball players. It is a team in the fullest sense, lacking spectacular stars yet carefully blended so that each player complements his colleagues who play around him.

Improving

During the last five or six years Bulgarian football has been steadily improving, thanks largely to the predominance of their top club CDNA, who have usually provided seven or eight players for the national team. When the World Cup qualifying draw placed them against France and Finland, Bulgarian officials were more than optimistic about their chances, for the 3-0 defeat they suffered against France in Paris at the end of 1960 not only jarred their pride but sparked off a major row within the F.A. and brought about a drastic administrative reorganisation. Previously forty-years-old Stojan Ormandjiev (a former international player) had been responsible for team selection with CDNA trainer Krum Milev acting as coach. Charged with favouring the ageing stars of the Army club they were demoted to a seat on a six-man executive panel. Their new colleagues of six months' standing are Messrs. Chakarov and Patchedjiev, jointly responsible for training; the most likely sole trainer of the future, former CDNA wing-half and sixty times capped Dr. Stefan Bojkov, and the F.A.'s own vice-president, Mikhail Donski.

Mr. Donski's role will surely be similar to that of the Brazilian Dr. Carvalho, to listen to the various arguments put forward by his panel of experts, and then by every means at his disposal to force agreement and action from the committee. Such an arrangement can hardly bring the best out of Bulgarian football for any decisions must be based on compromise, yet the majority of people in Sofia will not be disappointed if their team fails to do well in Chile.

Delighted

Highly delighted at gaining a place among the sixteen best teams in the world, Bulgarians will, I believe, realise before long that to entrust management of their side to one man is a good move, and that that man will be best advised to use the country's outstanding club side as the basis for his national team. Block selection has brought dividends to Bulgaria in the past, and also to a great many others. If Ormandjiev and Milev erred it was in allowing two of the key men, centre-back Manolov and withdrawn centre-forward Panayotov, to hold their places too long without introducing younger players to the international sphere.

In terms of skill the Bulgarians have several fine players with inside-left Ivan Kolev particularly outstanding. Their experience, however, is strictly limited and though this will be a disadvantage in Chile they also lack a well balanced team plan. According to a Central European critic with whom I spoke recently and who saw the Bulgarians' recent 1-0 victories over France, they play "Hurrah" football. In both matches, the entire Bulgarian team moved to attack whenever they gained possession ... until they had scored! From then on it was everyone back in the penalty area to defend.

The 1961 Brazilian champions Botafogo defeated Santos from Sao Paulo 3-0 at the Maracana Stadium in Rio. Amarildo scored two of the goals but the chief architect of the victory, outside-right Garrincha is carried off shoulder high by his team mates. (Keystone 1.)

Of course it may be that their customary approach was abandoned in view of the urgency of the situation—but it should be clear that such tactics will not take them beyond the preliminary round in Chile.

Control of the Mexican World Cup squad has also changed hands following the Central Americans' unconvincing performance in Europe last spring. In all probability the decisive match was the 8-0 defeat suffered against England at Wembley when the tourists made a tragic start and steadily became even worse. The man in charge, Ignacio Trellez, took the can back for wisely trying to blood young Mota to take over from the ageing goalkeeper star, eighty times capped Antonio Carbajal—but choosing the wrong match for it! Mota, who knocked a Hitchens shot in the first minute into his own goal—wrecked the confidence of his entire defence and when the party returned to Mexico City. Señor Trellez was replaced by two Uruguayans, Alejandro Scopelli and Donald Ross.

Under the new arrangement Scopelli will be the technical director and Ross the trainer. Scopelli was, and still is, the director of the Mexican F.A.'s coaching school, a theorist and tactician, while Ross is a lively and forceful advocate of direct attacking football based on super fitness.

Ross has a fine record in South American football though his experience of the European game is strictly limited. Formerly with the Millonarios F.C. of Bogota, he moved to Mexico to take over Guadalajara F.C. and since he joined them they have carried off the championship four times in succession!

At Scopelli's insistence Mexico will abandon 4-2-4 in favour of 4-3-3 so as to reinforce the defence. This step has been taken be-

Continued on page 32

THESE CZECHS COULD SPRING CHILE SURPRISE

THE tide of Czechoslovakian football ebbs and flows. Olympic finalists in 1920, they lose in the first round four years later, and have never since played in the competition proper. World Cup finalists in 1934, they have never promised to repeat this performance. Sensational conquerors of Hungary at Budapest in 1956, they lose to little Ireland in Sweden. But the tide flows in once more, and the Czechs are back among the strongest nations in Europe, they hope to reach a new high-water mark in Chile.

The game which has become so popular in Prague owes much to Czechoslovakia's foster parents, Bohemia and Austria, and to British pioneers. The Bohemian spirit of independence encouraged the creation of a football association in 1902, separate from the Austrian Union. The earliest Austrian teams, Cricket and Vienna, visited the provincial capital. British players and coaches showed how "their" game should be played.

In Prague the oldest sports clubs, S.K. Slavia (founded 1882) and A.C. Sparta (1890), were revitalised by the visits of the Corinthians, Glasgow Celtic and Woolwich Arsenal before the First World War. Soccer, hitherto a minor sport, became a major attraction almost overnight. The Bohemian F.A. ran a strong League of fourteen clubs, Slavia, Sparta and D.F.C. (the German Jews' club) sharing the pre-war honours. They ran an international team, too, which compared favourably with the Austrian and Hungarian elevens, and held a strong England side to 4-0 in 1908 (writes **ROGER MACDONALD**).

This was a far cry from their crude football of 1899, when an F.A. XI scored double figures at Prague, and the improvement was due to good coaching. Madden, Chadwick and Dick taught the Czechs how to utilise the basic skills in a tactical formula. They emphasised the traditional Scottish style—short passing and moving into the open spaces—and the leading clubs quickly adapted it for their own use.

Crisp inter-passing, superlative ball-control and brilliant positioning brought Czechoslovakia success in the Olympic and World Championships, and in the Mitropa Cup—the principal club competition of Europe. But their attempts to walk the ball into the net encouraged less skilful opponents to tackle harshly, and the Czechs retaliated in kind with Slavic fury. Their skill is reflected in the record books, but their brutality has left a stain on their achievements to this day.

"The Battle of Bordeaux"

It can scarcely be coincidental that the Czechs figured in the Battles of Brussels (1920), Turin (1932) and Bordeaux (1938)—three of the most infamous matches in football history. The first was the Olympic Final against Belgium, when the Slavs walked off the field in protest against the dismissal of one of their forwards; the second was a Mitropa Cup-tie between Slavia and Juventus which culminated in a three-hour riot; and the third—omitted from my article on the Group members' past encounters—was the bloodiest brawl ever to take place during any international match, let alone in the World Cup.

Goals should have been important in a quarter-final between Czechoslovakia and Brazil, but the 1-1 score was dwarfed by the long list of casualties in which blows and kicks decided the issue. Three players were dispatched to the dressing-rooms: the Brazilian Zeze, for kicking Nejedly soon after the start; his team-mate Machados and the Czech Riha, for indulging in a bout of fisticuffs just before half-time. The "score" swung in Brazil's favour after the departure of goalkeeper Planicka (broken arm) and inside-left Nejedly (broken leg) to hospital, only to be finally levelled by the retirement of the Brazilian Leonidas through an ankle injury during extra time. Minor injuries numbered five, including those to Kostalek (stomach) and Peracio (cut leg). It was a "sudden death" Cup-tie which almost lived up to its name.

Yet the Czechs remained among the finest teams in Europe during the inter-war period. They beat Yugoslavia 9-0, Norway 4-0 and France 4-1 in the 1920 Olympiad; and Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Germany in the 1934 World Cup. In friendly matches, the Austrian Wunderteam was held to a 1-1 draw at Prague (1932), while England needed a hat-trick by Stanley Matthews to scrape through at Tottenham in 1937. When Hitler marched his armies into Poland, Czechoslovakia's record in competitive internationals read as follows:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.
World Cup	10	6	2	2	23	11
International Cup	31	11	10	10	62	60
Olympic Games	7	4	1	2	21	7
Total	48	21	13	14	106	78

The successes were due to the brilliance of certain individuals, such as Nejedly, instigator of the defence-splitting "Czech" pass, Cambal, the roving centre-half, and Puc, the Slavia flyer. They kept the ball close to the ground and concentrated on fluid movements, using the open spaces. But even a collection of stars like Boucek, Burger, Cambal, Kostalek, Nejedly, Puc and Svobodia were upset by the flighted ball. The speed and acrobatics of the Brazilian and Italian stars frequently surprised Planicka, and he was one of Europe's best goalkeepers and the most versatile of all Czech footballers. The men from Prague took pride in a sweet-moving kaleidoscope of passing and finishing; anything sudden, like an overhead kick, a floating centre or a diving header, lacked construction or finesse. Speed and agility without preliminary construction put them out of their stride. Tough tackling ruined goalmouth dribbling and infuriated even the calmest of their players. And because of this, Czechoslovakia promised supremacy, but never reigned supreme.

Banik of Czechoslovakia met a local Cubian team, Lawton, in a match staged to help with the development of soccer in Cuba. The Czechs won 5-1 but the Cubians played much better than expected. In the picture a shot from a Banik forward goes just wide. (Keystone 1.)

During the 1961 second leg of the U.S. International Tournament Final in North America, Jan Brumovsky of Dukla and Czechoslovakia (left) challenges George Thomson of Everton. Dukla won 2-0 and took the trophy. (Planet 2.)

The Aftermath of War

The Second World War took heavy toll of Czechoslovakia's stars, and only a few succeeded in surviving its hardships and perils. One was Bican of Slavia, leading goalscorer between 1939 and 1947, who helped his club to win the makeshift League four years in succession.

But the ruin of Europe lead indirectly to the ruin of Czech football. Communism thrived on chaos, and in 1948 the *coup d'etat* brought drastic reforms in all aspects of Slavic culture. During the next four years the great traditions of Sparta and Slavia were submerged beneath the upsurge of new names and new faces. Sparta became Spartak, Slavia Dynamo, while two artificially-created teams, Slovan Bratislava and A.T.K. (later Dukla) Prague dominated the championship. The introduction of the stopper centre-half brought a defensive game, with precious little skill. It was the era of despondency, of falling attendances, of the drab representative matches with Eastern neighbours.

At length, however, sanity prevailed, and the clubs began to regain their old status in Czechoslovakia—and with it their old spirit. The rivalry between Sparta and Slavia was rekindled in Spartak and A.T.K., soon to become the U.D.A. Army side. Renamed Dukla in 1956, they have frequently entered the European Cup, and it has taken clubs of the calibre of Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur to prevent them gaining an outstanding success in this competition.

The international team, drained of a string of talented players—Arpas, Chawko, Kaiml, Korostelev, Schupek and Vicpalek — by Italian clubs, made a dismal return to international competition with the West, acquiring neither points nor goals in the World Cup of 1954. The record in friendly matches, however, was much better. Italy were beaten 2-0, Switzerland 5-0, Yugoslavia 2-0, Austria 3-2, Belgium 5-2, and, in a memorable climax, Hungary 4-2 at Budapest. It was the Hungarians' first home defeat in thirteen years.

But all was not right with Czech football. *Her revival seemed faintly reminiscent of England's in 1952, and indeed proved to be similar. Tactical regimentation, based on the defensive "WM" system, had brought momentary success, but there were few stars to dictate the flow of the modern game.*

One who might have done, Prada, was given a life suspension for indiscipline. After his departure skill was sacrificed for speed, and though this brought a 6-1 victory over Argentina in the 1958 World Cup, "General" Blanchflower outmanœuvred the Czechs with his little army of Irishmen—and did it twice in ten days.

Carefully Analysed

The causes of the Swedish disaster were carefully analysed in Prague, and within a year the national side showed signs of overcoming the stereotyped play which had discouraged individual brilliance for so long. The "WM" system was virtually abandoned in favour of a more fluid approach to the game, in which the talented Dukla trio—Novak, Masopust and Pluskal—moved upfield to form a second spearhead behind the attack. This proved particularly effective when the forwards were checked by a retreating defence, and Masopust scored many long-range goals through a crowd of players.

The almost limitless stamina of Pluskal and Masopust at wing-half has enabled Czechoslovakia to have the best of both worlds. The defence can present a solid wall of five, or even six players, on the edge of the penalty area, and the attack, totalling seven players, can form two spearheads down the wings or down the centre of the field. Novak frequently moves along the left wing to start an attack, leaving Masopust and Pluskal to funnel back in a diagonal line. This combines the advantages of an attacking centre-half (Masopust) of pre-war days with a double pivot (Pluskal and Popluhar) and a constructive full-back (Novak). The system, therefore, is not 4-2-4 but 4-(1-2)-3—and it seems to work admirably.

Continued on page 34

1961 INTERNATIONAL CAPS
(includes substitutes)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Schroiff	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G
Jindra	—	—	—	G	—	—	—	—
Bomba	RB	—	—	RB	RB	—	—	—
Safranee	RB	RB	RB	RB	—	—	—	—
Hledik	CH	—	—	—	—	RB	RB	RB
Novak	LB	LB	—	LB	LB	—	—	—
Tichy	—	—	LB	—	—	LB	LB	LB
Pluskal	RH	RH	RH	RH	—	RH	RH	RH
Popluhar	—	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH
Masopust	—	LH	LH	LH	LH	LH	LH	LH
Bubernik	LH	LH	—	—	RH	—	—	—
Pospal	—	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
Stibranyi	OR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borovicka	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scherer	IR	IR	IR	IR	IR	IR	IR	IR
Kadraba	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	—	—	—
Kvasnak	CF	—	IL	IL	IL	IL	CF	CF
Adamec	IL	IL	—	—	—	—	IL	—
Kucera	—	—	—	—	—	CF	—	IL
Valosek	OL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masek	—	—	—	—	—	—	OL	OL
Jelinek	—	OL	OL	OL	OL	OL	—	—

WORLD CUP LINE-UP?

Player	Position	Born
Schroiff, Vilem	Goalkeeper	1931
Tichy, Jiri	Right-back	1933
Novak, Ladislav	Left-back	1931
Pluskal, Svatopluk	Right-half	1930
Popluhar, Jan	Centre-half	1935
Masopust, Josef	Left-half	1931
Posipal, Jan	Outside-right	1936
Scherer, Adolf	Inside-right	1938
Kvasnak, Andrej	Centre-forward	1936
Kucera, Rudolf	Inside-left	1940
Masek, Vaclav	Outside-left	1941

Key to matches: (a) v. Sweden (h) 2-1; (b) v. Mexico (h) 2-1; (c) v. Scotland (h) 4-0; (d) v. Argentina (h) 3-3; (e) v. Scotland (a) 2-3; (f) v. Eire (a) 3-1; (g) v. Eire (h) 7-1; (h) v. Scotland (Brussels) 4-2. (All the players have been named as World Cup possibles and most are expected to travel to Vina del Mar.)

BRAZIL APPEAR WINNERS—*Eric Batty*

Continued from page 29

cause, says Scopelli, "the opposition will certainly be too strong in Chile, and Mexico will be fortunate to reach the quarter finals". To give Lady Luck a chance they must ensure that the enemy will be given few opportunities of scoring. Pessimistic perhaps, but realistic anyway, and an assessment that is in keeping with the majority of the world's experts.

Their problems stem largely from the fact that foreigners are imported into Mexican football from all over South America and, with no limits at all imposed by the F.A., most clubs have four or five Argentinian or Brazilian players and some have even more! The game at club level is booming but the large numbers of imported footballers restricts the development of players qualified to play for Mexico in the World Cup.

Apparently

Another country with import problems is Uruguay, twice winners of the World Cup in 1930 and 1950, and, with Penarol the nominal World Club champions, apparently among the favourites for Chile. Uruguayans generally, and national trainer Juan Carlos Corazzo particularly, know better, for their clubs took a wrong decision five or six years ago from which their national team has not yet recovered. Like Mexico they began importing foreign players to fill the top places left when the Italian clubs whipped the cream of their stars following the 1954 series.

For many years the two leading clubs, Penarol and Nacional, provided the bulk of the national team. Today, however, an outstanding attack will be difficult to find, for as Señor Corazzo said recently, "the best players in the Penarol attack are Joya (Peru), Spencer (Ecuador) and Moacyr (Brazil)!"

Uruguayan

Eighteen months of intensive preparations have failed to unearth the men who can restore Uruguay's lost prestige, and when Russia beat them 2-1 in Montevideo last December, Corazzo himself was no more than hopeful about their World Cup chances. "European defences," he said, "are better drilled than we usually meet in South America and our forwards are not accustomed to vigorous tackling. We hope that during our European tour in April this will be remedied!"

Uruguayan tactics are still influenced by the firmly entrenched attacking centre-half game, yet though the numbering of their players resembles the outmoded line-up it has been slightly "bent". The full-backs are still numbered 4 and 6; the centre-back is 2, and the wing-halves 5 and 3, largely to appease public opinion which is set on preserving the old familiar pattern they cherished for so long after the rest of the world discarded it.

Over the years the Yugoslav authorities have frequently changed their minds about the ideal set up for their national team—and have been successful with both one "all powerful" dictator and a three man committee. When they reached the final of the European Nations Cup in 1960, it was a one man show with Alexandre Tirnanic choosing the team and preparing them! A former international outside-right, Tirnanic played for Yugoslavia in the 1930 World Cup in Uruguay, but early in 1961 he was given two "assistants" and finally he gave the job up!

The present three man selection committee is headed by Ljubomir Lovric who appears to be the dominant personality overshadowing two technical directors from League clubs — Mihajlovic from Partizan and Rusevljanin of Vojvoidina Novi Sad.

Apart from the now discarded Zebec and Kostic, the Tirnanic team was young and full of promise, and the triumvirate have merely added the finishing touches. Defensively the Yugoslav system is based on a tight man for man basis with one half-back free, and says Mr. Lovric, "In attack we lay down no hard and fast instructions but rely on the natural ability of the players".

Summing up this review of the men who will control the fortunes of their national teams in Chile is no easy task, yet while I personally favour a one man operation there are many arguments put against this view.

Contestants

The contestants are split pretty evenly. Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, West Germany, Hungary, Switzerland and Russia are all controlled by one man—the others vary from two to six. Unfortunately for my cause, the most likely winners are Brazil largely because they have the better players—but I remain convinced that if the Brazilians appointed a really top class coach and gave him full control there would be no chance at all of anyone else carrying off the World Cup.

SRBOLJUB KRIVOKUCA
(BELGRADE S.K. and YUGOSLAVIA)

In his regular English Review feature ***STUART SHAW*** *covers all aspects af the soccer front and says it is*

A TIME FOR FINAL DECISIONS

FOR reasons which unfortunately always seem to occur at the "time of going to press", comment on the English World Cup hopes will have to be held in abeyance until the June edition of WORLD SOCCER, the last possible occasion before the final matches commence in Chile.

The position is a delicate one and of the sixteen finalists in the competition only the English have considerable uncertainty about the composition of their team. On the only three occasions that England have entered this premier competition, there was precious little success achieved but at least the team appeared settled before it left.

On that score of thinking perhaps the best way to view the present circumstances is to take them as a good omen. Still more of such things next month.

Meantime the domestic scene is warming to its own special thoughts—promotion and relegation and the F.A. Cup final—yet few of the issues are decided at this stage.

Burnley have discovered that the "Road to the Double" is just as difficult from Turf Moor as it was from White Hart Lane, but the League championship seems certain to end up with the Lancastrians for the second time in three years. Ipswich in their initial season in the elite division, have stayed the pace remarkably well and Everton's formidable Goodison Park record has kept them in the talent money bracket.

London, however, could well be in deep mourning at the season's close with Chelsea and Fulham candidates for Division Two status. Cardiff City similarly placed in trouble could split them and save one of them from falling.

A division lower, the plight of Swansea Town after a continued run of ill-fortune could bring about a devastating blow to Welsh soccer which has always had to play second fiddle to rugby. Swansea are in danger of being relegated to Division Three and there is no neighbourly consolation from nearby Newport County already doomed to Fourth Division football next season with the worst record of the remaining ninety-one League clubs.

Liverpool are moving towards First Division status but who will accompany them is not so easily disposed of in a couple of lines. Not so, though, are the almost certain Third Division champions, Portsmouth. Again second place is the problem berth here.

Any one of half-a-dozen clubs are deeply concerned in the relegation battle at the foot of the Second Division but one definite candidate for Division Four has already been nominated and mentioned — Newport County. Their financial position is not healthy either.

Rumour has had it that they will go the way of Accrington Stanley who, oddly enough, since packing-up have shown considerable signs of life although really only now existing in name and apparently intent on suing the Football League for wrongful dismissal. Unhappily their well-wishers rallied round the flag after the "surrender" was signed.

Burnley wing-half Brian Miller (foreground) is one of the many players England have experimented with on their way to the finals in Chile. He joined his club soon after leaving school and was first capped against Austria last year. (P.A.I.)

Though the Football Writers Association have not as yet named their choice for the Player of the Year, the title of the unluckiest man of 1962 will probably go unrivalled to Alan Peacock of Middlesbrough, who within four days of his international début against Austria, fractured a cheekbone in a League match, which injury put him out of soccer for the rest of the season.

While Tottenham Hotspur have garnered most of the glory—concerned with the F.A. Cup—reaching the final for the second year in succession and the semi-final stage of the European Cup, the Football League Cup has wended its way towards conclusion, the second of its existence.

Last term it received publicity of a certain kind, this campaign it has been practically ignored and interest has not really been affected one way or another.

Managers have not been so fortunate in escaping publicity or the axe, which in their direction if not weilded with mediæval frequency has still fallen at frightening regularity.

One of the latest such departures is George Swindin, who will be replaced at Highbury by Billy Wright as Manager of Arsenal this month. Wright's excellent coaching work on behalf of the F.A. youth and Under-23 sides has not been wasted and the number two man to Walter Winterbottom in Chile has been announced as Burnley wing-half Jimmy Adamson.

Winterbottom was the popular choice as Secretary of the Football Association in succession to Sir Stanley Rous, but that position has, of course, gone to Mr. Denis Follows.

From new appointments to players with new clubs and just before the transfer deadline in the middle of March there was quite the usual rush. One such was Johnny Byrne transferred to West Ham United for a fee reputed to be in the region of £65,000. Crystal Palace also received one of their former players in part exchange.

GORDON JEFFERY *in his monthly World Cup series, analyses South American Group III*

Colombia surprise

NOW, on the eve of the 1962 World Cup finals, this series that has been based mainly upon the past achievements of the competing nations nears its end with a look this month at Colombia and Peru, who made up the South American Zone Group III in the Qualifying Competition, and next month a "round-up" of the qualifying countries that have so far escaped scrutiny. As space is limited this month earlier references to Peru and Colombia are held over.

Neither country appeared in either of the first two post-war competitions of 1950 and 1954 although Peru did make a token entry for the first one. Both emerged fully from their chrysalis to engage in the 1958 competition when Peru were drawn against Brazil, and Colombia grouped with Uruguay and Paraguay.

Colombia can feel reasonably proud of their début match in the World Cup competition when on June 16, 1957, they held Uruguay to a draw—one-all—at Bogota. Four days later—it is often the way of the Latin American countries that they dispose of several International fixtures in a short period of time and then go for several months without playing any at all—Colombia played their second match. Again it was at Bogota but the opponents were the third member of the group, Paraguay, and this time Colombia had to accept defeat—by the odd goal in five. A fortnight later they went "on tour" for the return matches—losing 1-0 to Uruguay in Montevideo and 3-0 to Paraguay (the group winners) in Asuncion.

In April, before any of those four matches had been played, Peru had bade farewell to the 1958 World Cup competition but only by the margin of a single goal. They had drawn one-all with Brazil in Lima on April 7 and, exactly a week later, lost one-nil in Rio. Fifteen months later the world of soccer acclaimed Brazil worthy champions of the world as they beat Sweden by five goals to two in the final in Stockholm—yet one goal saved and one goal scored by Peru would have sent them and not Brazil to Sweden!

That is a flight of fancy. What in view of the result of the two matches between Peru and Colombia for this year's competition, is interesting fact and not fancy is that the World Cup record in qualifying matches of the two countries prior to their 1961 meetings was identical except that Colombia had slightly the better goal average. The records were: Colombia P-4, W-0, D-1, L-3, goals for 3, goals agst. 8 (av. 0.375); Peru P-4, W-0, D-1, L-3, goals for 2, goals agst. 6 (av. 0.334).

Unfortunate

Peru may count themselves unfortunate that they have failed to reach the final stages of the last two competitions by the same narrow margin. The Peruvian fans in the capital, Lima, can console themselves that during the close season in Latin America (so far as *League* football is concerned in a Continent that never closes so far as football matches are concerned) they were able in the space of a few days to see the elite of the most likely World Cup champion players in action. Pele's club, Santos, the Rio league champions Botafogo, and Palmeiras all played matches in Lima against leading Peruvian clubs and I make these among the star Brazilian players who were thus seen in action—Gilmar, Nilton Santos, Djalma Santos, Zito, Garrincha, Julinho, Didi, Coutinho, Vava, Pele, Pepe and Zagalo.

Peru rank fifth in order of population of the Latin American countries — Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia are ahead. The European influence is less in Peru than it is in countries like Argentina, Chile and Uruguay but, providing pay and conditions in the native game can dissuade her better players from seeking football fortune elsewhere, there is no reason why Peru should not within the next decade win a final place.

If Peru suffers from having many of her better players lured away in search of fortune, Colombia first made the world headlines when she offered profitable sanctuary to footballers dissatisfied with their present lot. Then it was that the tantalisingly named club, Millionarios, captured the Colombian championship in 1949 with a team that included the Argentinian's Nestor Raul Rossi and a boyish-looking, fair-haired Alfredo Di Stefano. Not to be outbid, Millionarios' great rivals Santa Fe cast their net beyond the Americas and brought players like Neil Franklin (then England's first choice for centre-half), George Mountford and Charles Mitten (who captained them in 1951) into their side—and got their club the name of the South American Arsenal!

All that glittered was not gold in Colombia and apart from the disillusionment that came in varying degrees of time to all the imported players, the footballing world as a whole did not take kindly to this poaching, without transfer fee, of their registered players. Thus Colombia found themselves in the soccer wilderness from 1950 to 1954, nor were their clubs able to maintain their high-pay policy for long.

The period may not have been without its value, however, in that the rise in the standard of play of clubs like Millionarios and Santa Fe in particular inspired native players with the urge to emulate the ability of those imported. Recent statistics showed Colombia as having 389 clubs, 1,012 teams, 280 professional players, 19,213 amateurs and 4,479 juniors—and, something suggesting a considerable staggering of matches, 341 referees; a considerable improvement on the pre-1950 position.

I wrote a few issues ago about the 1961 Championship campaign—won by Millionarios—and in doing so mentioned two or three players who seem likely to be in the Colombian shirts playing in Chile in the World Cup matches. The Russians, who are in the same group as Colombia in the Finals, have been busily occupied in looking over prospects but have to admit that "Colombia remains a mystery to us". It does indeed to most of us but I have been trying to get a few glimpses of their pre-Chile activity and feel able to suggest more players likely to be seen in action in Colombia's colours in the final matches.

Survivors

In goal will be the most colourful character in Colombian football—and one of the few survivors of the period of the highly-paid professionals—Efrain "Caiman" Sanchez. He has been guarding Colombia's goal since 1947 and after playing outside of Colombia, notably with the Argentinian club San Lorenzo, is now with Medellin—runners-up to Millionarios in the recently ended championship. The reserve 'keeper will probably be Montana of America.

The Colombians, incidentally, often have their own ideas about the line-up and numbering of players that has neither the logic of those who acknowledge that the centre-half is really a centre-back and call him number three nor the traditional sense that makes him still number five. They often record right, centre and left-back in a line but number them four, two and three respectively! This arrangement has, I suspect, caused some of the few printed line-ups that have appeared in Europe to read a little topsy-turvy. However, the backs, who may change from right, left and centre without the fuss that many, in particular English, fans and officials seem to make about positional changes, are likely to come from Francisco Zuluga (Santa Fe), Echeverri (Nacional), Calle (Nacional), and Alzate (Tolima). Oddly Nacional and Tolima were the bottom pair of clubs in the Colombian championship. Zuluga did not play against Peru but is very highly regarded in Colombia. Silva is another "possible".

The wing-halves will probably be Serrano (America) who played against Peru, and Ricardo Diaz (Millionarios) with Santa Fe's Acevedo and any one of the "backs" in reserve. Star of the forward line, as I mentioned last month, is the Millionarios top-scorer, Delio "Maravilla" Gamboa. He will certainly be at inside-left with another coloured player with an appropriate first name—Eusebio Escobar—at centre-forward. Lopez (Santa Fe), Coll (America) and Carlos Arango (Millionarios) are the pick of the wingers with Acevedo and Gonzalez "possibles", and Aceros (Bucaramanga) and Perez (Once Caldas) the other inside-forwards in the picture.

As to Colombia's chances, let their spokesman Gabriel Ochloa have the last word: "I think one of the prize places will go to the U.S.S.R., who proved their effectiveness during their South American tour. We are newcomers to such competitions and will probably finish in one of the last places!"

Yugoslavia

Colombia's matches against the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will be the first they have played against non-American countries —nor have they played many full Internationals against their fellow Latins in America. Peru's contacts with the "outside world" are only slightly more frequent—although their percentage record against European countries could be expressed flatteringly as 100% in Europe, 50% at home and nil elsewhere in South America! The "nil" was the 1930 defeat by Rumania in Montevideo to which I have already referred. The matches in Europe arose from Peru's participation in the 1936 Olympics held in Berlin.

CZECHS COULD SURPRISE

Continued from page 31

The main weaknesses in the post-war Czech team have been among the forwards. All too often their pattern-weaving has resulted in weak and careless shooting. Only this season have they scored goals with any real consistency.

Andrej Kvasnak (Spartak Prague) is the key man in the present attack. This was amply demonstrated in the home defeat of Scotland when the Czech attack lost half its effectiveness after he was sent off with Crerand. Kvasnak has remarkable shooting power and a surprising degree of accuracy from all angles. He has scored in six successive matches for Czechoslovakia, which is an impressive record by any standards.

Adolf Scherer (Red Star Bratislava), another brilliant goal-snatcher, was ever-present at inside-right last season but his original partner at centre-forward, Kadraba, lost his place after the narrow defeat in Glasgow. Evidently the Czechs realised the need for a schemer at inside-forward, however effective a three-pronged attack might prove against weaker opposition.

The man selected was Dukla's Rudolf Kucera, who, to quote Eric Batty, *"is something of an enigma. Without doubt he could develop into one of the game's most dangerous forwards . . . but in a tight match where the odd goal may well be decisive he is inclined to fall back on his individualistic instincts. Then he often ignores well-placed colleagues and in desperation wastes countless opportunities by attempting to score from impossible situations."*

Kucera has the ability both to make and take chances, and at his best he can create near panic in the best of defences. But unless he rises to the occasion and swings those "odd-goal" matches in Chile the Czechs may find the problem of turning mid-field superiority into goals almost insoluble.

At Vina By Virtue

Czechoslovakia find themselves at Vina del Mar by virtue of a very fine victory over Scotland in the play-off at Brussels. They have a great chance of finishing behind Brazil but ahead of Spain to qualify for the quarter-finals of the World Championship. At this point the Cup-tie atmosphere makes itself felt, and with a steady goalkeeper in Schroiff, an excellent winger in Posipal, and a fine captain in Novak, a place in the semi-final is there for the asking. And if Masopust, Scherer, Kvasnak and Kucera show their full potential, Czechoslovakia could be the shock team of the 1962 World Cup.

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PARIS NEWSLETTER

Continued from page 17

the target for public criticism, both verbal and physical.

In fact the standard is not that low but the example of the reaction of "the man with the golden whistle" as Maurice Guigne, leading French referee is called could have a disastrous effect on the future of the game. It will be recalled that the famous figure of Marseille — a policeman by profession — brilliantly refereed the 1958 World Cup Final in Stockholm (it was as a result of his performance there that the Brazilians invited him to spend a week in Rio de Janeiro). In February he was in charge of the critical Real Madrid v. Juventus European Cup match. He admits that he did not have a good game but resents the violent attacks against him, particularly from Real Madrid directors. As a result he has now resigned. It is true that as he will be fifty in June he would no longer be eligible for French League games but it is a sad day when such a fine referee feels that the atmosphere engendered by the European Cup is such that refereeing is becoming almost impossible. This is his view.

A last word on Marseille. Fallen from grace in the League, Marseille have been struggling in the Second Division this season and their defeat by Angers in the Cup was a bitter pill. For it looked as though with their new manager they were at last going to turn towards better things. In a desperate move to emerge from the shadows they dismissed their manager Lucien Troupel and engaged the flamboyant Portuguese Otto Gloria. Gloria's career with Benfica, reigning European Cup holders, was dazzling. In the four seasons from 1955 to 1958 Benfica were champions twice, runners-up twice and Cup winners twice. He then moved over to manage Belenenses and though he won the Cup for them in 1960 the club was not content and at the beginning of 1961 Gloria moved on to Sporting, the third of the three major Portuguese clubs. Unfortunately, Sporting were eliminated from the European Cup by Partizan of Belgrade and the brilliant career of Gloria faced a new set-back. All of France hopes for the good of French football that Otto Gloria lives up to his surname.

AROUND THE WORLD

Continued from page 23

Zanetic, wing-half, who played in the European Nations Cup Final and has since lost his international place. Like other foreigners in Belgium, Zanetic will have to live in Bruges twelve months before he can be registered for the First Division, and, in the meantime, Bruges are hoping that their star inside-forward Fernand Goyvaerts will return. Through the Belgian F.A. Bruges have complained about his training with Barcelona. Rumours have linked Goyvaerts with CFB for several months, but Bruges have declined to release him. Then the player disappeared, and was next heard of in Spain, training with CFB. The Catalan club simply say Goyvaerts arrived here as a tourist at his own expense, and asked could he join us for training to keep himself fit!

ARGENTINA

High Court stops championship

BECAUSE of the World Cup, the championship was due to begin early in March, but, following a High Court action by Newell's Old Boys, the start has been suspended.

When Newell's won the Second Division championship (and promotion) the F.A. were given a dossier which claimed that Newell's had bribed opponents in important League matches in order to ensure promotion. The F.A. decided to send Newell's back to the second class, but the club refute the "evidence" and claim a frame-up. Finally they went to court, and the judge granted an injunction restraining the League from starting without Newell's pending a full public inquiry!

Argentinian prestige has slumped of late. First, touring Santos walloped the reigning champions Racing 8-3, and then a fortnight later Penarol met the 1960 title winners in what proved to be a sensational match. The Uruguayans led 6-1 at one stage, but Independiente picked themselves up off the floor to hit back and level the score at 6-6, seconds before the end.

CHILE

Record transfer fee paid

A NEW record transfer fee for a Chilean player was set when international centre-forward Armando Tobar changed clubs for the second time in eighteen months. Two years ago he came into the headlines with the Wanderers of Valparaiso and soon after touring Europe with the national team in 1960 he joined Universitario Catolica. Now he moves only a few miles across Santiago to Colo Colo for £10,000.

Prices generally are zooming at this time, and in Santiago especially the World Cup is expected to bring in hundreds of thousands of pounds. The Swiss squad had trouble finding suitable training facilities and when they finally found what they were looking for they had to find £4,000 to pay for it! The Swiss F.A., however, is in a happy position, profits from the pools more than cover their costs.

Chile's national trainer, Fernando Riera, has been offered the Benfica job next season thrown open by Bela Guttman's return to Vienna. The odds are he will take it.

zenith of the soccer art

Continued from page 11

To play before a capacity crowd in Glasgow is an experience few, given the opportunity, would miss. Scotland's conception of how the game should be played may no longer be exciting, but the nation's appreciation of a team which does play well is world-renowned.

The Scots' love of football is, of course, no new thing. As far back as 1896, so the record books tell us, a crowd of 50,000 turned out to see if Scotland could defeat England for the first time in seven years. The game, played at Celtic Park, was won 2-1 by the Scots, but the attendance, the 150 policemen and the 100 men of the Gordon Highlanders called in to maintain order is, to me at least, of much greater significance.

Ever since there have been mad ticket scrambles for top matches played in Glasgow, the city with more soccer enthusiasts to the square mile than any other in the world.

Hampden's slopes, oft referred to as classic, are seldom other than crammed for the visit of England every second year but, with all due respect to England, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the appearance in Glasgow of top continental clubs and international elevens are ousting even this game in popularity.

Examples of this trend are numerous. The challenge match between Glasgow Rangers and Eintracht Frankfurt which officially opened the new £60,000 Hampden floodlights last November attracted an attendance of over 100,000—thus creating a new British record for a floodlight football match.

Rangers, of course, are accustomed to playing before packed houses. On several occasions they have attracted 80,000 to Ibrox for their European Cup matches. Indeed, only in February, one of the most miserable months, weather-wise, that we have had the misfortune to experience in many winters, there were 76,000 on the terraces of Ibrox for the visit of Standard Liege.

The Coronation Cup matches played at Hampden Park and Ibrox in 1953 were also magnificent successes from the financial as well as the playing angle.

Anything that vaguely savours of top-grade football has a magnetic appeal in Glasgow. Real Madrid, Eintracht Frankfurt and all the others previously mentioned have proved that. With Scotland having lost all but a passing interest in the World Cup finals, think, particularly you gentlemen of the Scottish F.A., what an added boost you could give to the tournament from the angle of the Scottish supporter, by deciding *now* to invite the ultimate winners to Hampden in the autumn.

It would be a gesture much appreciated by many who have been given little over which to be appreciative of late—the thousands who file faithfully into Hampden and Ibrox Parks in fair weather and foul, the very people who keep football in Scotland alive. These are the people who know football, who love football—despite the fact that they so seldom see the game played as it should be played by their own national eleven.

HOME ADVANTAGE DECIDING FACTOR

Roger Macdonald reports

Continued from page 15

the shooting of Sanchez and the artistry of Toro. If they succeed, Chile succeeds: if they fail, Chile fails also.

The draw keeps Chile away from her dangerous South American rivals, and, by a stroke of good fortune, away from some of the strongest European competitors as well. As one official put it: "We are well satisfied with the draw. Switzerland, Italy and West Germany are greatly to be preferred to, say, Russia, England and Bulgaria."

Chile should have little difficulty defeating Switzerland, and Fernando Riera's main task will be to dispose of Italy or West Germany and thus ensure qualification for the quarter-finals. The Italians seem his best hope, for they have never previously played in Chile.

The qualifiers at Santiago will be matched with the qualifiers at Arica—almost certainly Uruguay and Russia. Chile were narrowly defeated by both countries last year, but her best match was against the Soviet Union, who did not really deserve their victory. Chile would probably prefer to play against the Russians, even if it means *deliberately finishing second in the Santiago group.*

Chile's biggest asset in the World Cup is the atmosphere of Chile itself: when the technically-superior teams adapt themselves to the strange surroundings and playing conditions, her dream of reaching the semi-finals and beyond must surely fade away.

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Freddie Strahan could clinch the title

according to TOM MULDOWNEY

EIRE'S soccer season is drawing to a close. Soon the Editors of the sporting Press will cast their votes to select the Irish Soccer Writers' Football Personality of 1961-62. A new award, introduced last year, by the Soccer Writers Association, it has proved immensely popular with player and public alike. Indeed a great number of fans have been clamouring for a say in deciding the ultimate winner.

The first recipient of the award was Drumcondra's sharp-shooting centre-forward Dan McCaffrey, who, throughout the long campaign, was never out of the headlines and finished with a record tally of fifty goals. Unfortunately McCaffrey's success was not maintained, and this season saw the big hearted Ulsterman plunging into the depths. After many frustrating months on the sideline through injury and loss of form, he was eventually transferred to Waterford.

Selection

This year's selection will not be as easy as was McCaffrey's, who polled a total of sixty-four points, eighteen more than his nearest rival. A glance at the happenings of what has been a disappointing season reveals no dominant personality and few worthy claimants. It could be that the prize will be won off-field for it is open to all those connected with the game in Eire. Be he junior or senior player or back-room planner.

Let us, then, have a look at the most likely candidates, men who go to the polls with silent voices. Only their records may speak for them, and in all but one case that will not speak loud enough. What better off-field choice then, than Mr. Football himself, Joe Wickham, secretary to the Eire Football Association for the past twenty-five years. Now that Sir Stanley Rous has become President of F.I.F.A., Joe Wickham holds the longest serving record of any secretary in the world.

Helping

Eire's leading legislator has played no small part in helping his country to the high position she occupies today in world soccer. The greatest tribute to Wickham is that in twenty-five years he has made no enemies and many friends. His would be a popular selection.

From the plush office of Merrion Square to the bustle of Dalymount Park is a short step. And in the chair at the Dalymount desk sits another dynamic personality, Andy Kettle, hon. sec. of the Bohemians and driving force behind the new floodlighting installation that has cost the amateurs £20,000. He, for sure, is bound to win votes.

Character

Another off-field character likely to gain support is George Lax, Bohemian's coach, who has done so much to make the amateurs a fighting force after years in the doldrums. In the deep, deep south Cork Celtic's manager, Liam O'Neill, stakes a claim. Since he succeeded Tommy Moroney, Celtic have transformed from a dull negative outfit into a sparkling ball playing team of talent.

As the fans do not vote, even a referee could get into the picture. Although in view of the countless complaints from club councils it seems remote. The men in the middle have not had a good year. Peerless "Pip" Meighan is the exception, for, over many years now he has been Eire's top whistler and he had charge of the Norway - Russia game in the World Cup last August. The first Irish referee to appear on the continent. On that score I feel he will receive support. However, the advantage lies with the players. When the final vote is cast I expect one of them to emerge with the prize.

Entering

At the time of writing the League championship is entering its final stage with Cork Celtic and Shelbourne fighting a close battle. Shels are also concerned in the Eire Cup and so could click the double. If they do, one of their players might top the aforementioned poll, but, even in Ringsend, opinion is divided as to who has done most to keep the "Reds" on the trophy trail. Centre-forward Eric Barber, the subject of enquiries by Manchester United and Glasgow Celtic. Brendan Hannigan, hulking inside-forward and scorer of many goals, or Freddie Strahan, a rock in defence. My money goes on Fearless Freddie Strahan as the man who has kept Shels in the hunt for Cup and League.

Cork Celtic based their success on team work with little of the spotlight shining on the individual. Yet Inter-League goalkeeper Kevin Blount, leader Leahy and "find of the season" Mick Millington could not be kept in the dark. Out Milltown way, Ronnie Nolan, winner of the Caltex award as "Soccerman of 1961" has the look of success. He will likely be the only home player to have played against Austria and will certainly captain the Eire League against the Italian League this month. Yes, Molan will get votes, it remains to be seen if he will get enough.

Drumcondra hogged the early season headlines with wins in the Shield, President Cup and Leinster Senior Cup. Their European Cup joust with Nurnburg also helped to keep their players in the public eye. Tommy Kinsella had many admirers but has since gone to Arsenal, and Jimmy Morrissey, a class ball player, lost many friends with a wretched display against the Italian League. Fulls, Fullam and Girvan are others to keep in mind.

Bohemian's young pivot, Mick Cahill, polled second last year and could go one place higher this time. Ronnie Whelan, captain of St. Patricks, or Tommy Eglinton, Hibernians grand old man of Irish football, will also be in at the kill.

Two defeats for the League of Ireland cannot have brought any happiness to the followers of soccer in Eire.

The first, a 3-0 defeat by the Italian League, came as a blow to the League selectors and matters were not helped when the Irish League beat the same Italian side 6-2!

With this in mind the League of Ireland were not too confident about their chances against their rivals when they visited Belfast on April 4.

At half-time the score was 1-1 but in the second period the home team began to wear down the lads from across the border and eventually were winners by 3-1.

Prospects in Eire at the moment are none too bright and a period of reconstruction is essential.

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BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
SC Anderlecht	25	45
Antwerp	25	32
Standard, Liege	25	31
FC Bruge	25	29
FC Liege	25	29
La Gantoise	25	27

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	17	26
RH Bratislava	17	20
Banik Ostrava	16	19
Spartak Hradec Kral	16	19
Slovan Bratislava	17	19
Spartak Plzen	17	19

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Burnley	32	46
Ipswich	35	46
Tottenham	34	40
Everton	33	38
Sheffield United	33	38
West Ham	34	36

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Nimes	30	40
Reims	30	37
Racing, Paris	30	36
Lens	30	34
Nancy	30	34
Sedan	30	34

GREECE

	Pld.	Pts.
Panathinaikos	26	63
Apollon	26	58
A.E.K.	26	57
Olympiakos	26	57
P.A.O.K.	26	47
Fostir	26	46

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Feijenoord	26	42
Blauw Wit	27	38
Ajax	27	37
PSV	27	36
Fortuna '54	27	29
NAC	27	29

HUNGARY

	Pld.	Pts.
Ujpest Dozsa	20	30
Vasas	20	30
Tatabanya	20	24
Ferecvaros	20	22
Honved	20	20
Dorog	20	20

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
Milan	30	45
Fiorentina	31	44
Inter-Milan	32	42
Bologna	31	42
Roma	31	38
Atalanta	30	37

LUXEMBOURG

	Pld.	Pts.
Union	22	39
Alliance	22	32
Spora	22	24
National	22	24
Jeunesse	22	23
Aris	22	21

MALTA

	Pld.	Pts.
Floriana	8	16
Valetta	8	14
Sliema W.	8	9
Hibernians	8	8
Birkirkara	8	7
Hamrun S.	8	5

MOROCCO

	Pld.	Pts.
Marrakech	19	42
Fes	19	41
Tetouan	19	41
Kenitra	19	39
Raja	19	39
RAC	19	38

PORTUGAL

	Pld.	Pts.
Sporting	20	34
Porto	20	33
Benfica	20	29
CUF	20	24
Atletico	20	23
Belenenses	20	21

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	29	45
Dundee	29	44
Dunfermline	31	40
Celtic	28	38
Kilmarnock	30	36
Hearts	30	34

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	29	41
Barcelona	29	38
Atletico Madrid	29	35
Zaragoza	29	34
Atletico Bilbao	28	30
Sevilla	29	29

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	21	32
Lausanne	20	27
Chaux-de-Fonds	20	25
Basle	21	25
Young Boys, Berne	21	24
Grasshoppers	20	24

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

	Pld.	Pts.
Tasmania	26	44
Hertha BSC	26	41
Tennis Borussia	26	31
Spandauer SV	27	26
Berliner SV 92	26	24
BFC Sudring	25	22

North

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburger SV	27	44
Werder Bremen	27	40
VfV Hildesheim	26	36
Helstein Kiel	26	34
Eintr. Braunschweig	27	34
FC St. Pauli	25	31

South

	Pld.	Pts.
FC Nurnberg	27	41
Eintracht Frankfurt	27	39
Bayern Munchen	27	37
Kickers Offenbach	26	32
SSV Reutlingen	27	29
VfB Stuttgart	26	28

South West

	Pld.	Pts.
Bor. Neunkirchen	28	46
FK Pirmasens	28	41
FC Saarbrucken	28	40
FC Kaiserslautern	28	39
Wormatia Worms	28	34
Tura Ludwigshafen	28	32

West

	Pld.	Pts.
FC Koln	28	41
FC Schalke 04	28	39
Schwarz-WeiB-Essen	28	37
RW Oberhausen	28	37
Meiderricher SpV	28	32
Westfalia Herne	28	31

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	16	26
R. Stern	16	22
Vojodina	16	21
Dinamo	16	17
Hajduk	16	16
Sarajevo	15	14

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INTERNATIONAL RESULTS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Morocco (0) 3 (Mohammed 2, Lamari)
Switzerland (1) 1 (Frigerio)

Morocco: Labhied; Larbi, Ididi; Tibari, Amar, Hamid; Lamari, Azhar, Mohammed, Mulay-Lahcen, Ali.

Switzerland: Permunian; Morf, Roesch; Grobety, Meier, Tacchella; Antenen, Wuthrich, Frigerio, Vonlanden, Ballaman.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14
KENTISH CUP

French Army 5 (Taberner, Van Sam pen., Piumi, Salem 2)
Belgian Army 1 (Lepere)

France: Landi (Nimes); Robin (Reims), Sbaiz (St. Etienne); Bossy (Lyon), Budzinski (Lens), Piumi (Valenciennes); Taberner (Monaco), Destrumelle (Rouen), Salem (Sedan), Van Sam (Racing), Dubaele (Reims).

Belgium: Jamin (Charleroi SC); Van Laer (OC Charleroi), Cornelis (Anderlecht); Weyn (Beerschot), Van Rooy (Malines), Leon Wouters (Antwerp); Deboeck (Alost), Lepere (OC Charleroi), Mertens (Lierse), Muyle (Ostend), Kauwenberghe (Beringen).

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European fixtures and U.S. INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT 1962

ALTHOUGH no English or Irish teams will compete in this season's International Soccer League tournament, nevertheless a Scottish representative will be on hand.

And although I.S.L. officials have so far not officially announced the competitor, the Scottish standard bearer is expected to be Dundee, who are currently engaged in a bid for the Scottish First Division championship.

Dundee, who last appeared in the United States in 1959 under the auspices of the American Soccer League, made such a vivid impression on American audiences that William D. Cox, President and founder of the I.S.L., had no option than to invite them again to this side of the Atlantic.

However, a new line-up of foreign soccer teams, including Elfsborg, the champions of Sweden last year, will compete in the third annual International Soccer League tournament, opening on May 20 with a "double-header" at the Downing Stadium, Randalls Island, New York.

According to Mr. Cox, Randalls Island will be the new "permanent home for a permanent sport". The stadium's seating capacity will be expanded from 23,000 to 24,000 with the addition of new box seats. There will also be parking facilities for 7,500 cars.

Mr. Cox disclosed that the I.S.L. had wound up slightly in the "red" last year. However, he said that prospects for the new season were bright, with greater crowds expected.

Since Randalls Island Stadium has no floodlighting, no night games will be played this year. However, it is expected that lights will be installed for the 1963 programme.

As previously, teams from twelve countries will be divided into two sections, with the sectional winners meeting in a championship play-off.

"All the foreign teams have not been signed of yet," said Mr. Cox, "but the First Division will include Reutlinger of Germany; Yugoslavia will send the Hajduk team; Brazil will contribute its American eleven; and Mexico will be represented by Guadalajara, the champions of Mexico for the last five years."

The Second Division, according to Mr. Cox, will include Zaragoza of Spain; Belenenses of Portugal; MTK of Hungary; the Vienna Sport Club of Austria; Elfsborg of Sweden and a team to be announced from Poland.

An Italian team is expected to join the tournament later. The season ends on August 12 when the 1962 champions receive the American Challenge Championship Cup.

Dukla of Czechoslovakia, last season's champions, will meet the winners of the first section on a date not yet announced. The winner of this match will then meet the finalist of the second section.

Fourteen Sunday matches will be played at Randalls Island Stadium. The schedule also includes one game in Guadalajara, Mexico, on May 20; four night games will be staged at Soldiers Field, Chicago, on June 1, 15, July 6 and 22. On July 15, a Sunday single game is scheduled for Chicopee, Massachusetts.

The games will be televised on tape for later presentation.

League games for the month of May

BELGIUM

SUNDAY, MAY 6
Beerschot v. Diest; St. Truidense v. Anderlecht; Charleroi v. Lierse; Daring v. Waterschei; Standard v. Antwerp; Bendr. Aalst. v RCS Brugeois; RFC Brugeois v. Liegeois; St. Gilloise v. La Gantoise.

MALTA

SATURDAY, MAY 5
B'Kara v. Hamrun. S.
F.A. Trophy—Quarter-final
Sliema W. v. St. George's
SUNDAY, MAY 6
St. Patrick's v. St. George's
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9
Hamrun S. v. Hibernians
SATURDAY, MAY 12
F.A. Trophy—Quarter-final
Valetta v. St. Patrick's
SUNDAY, MAY 13
Floriana v. Valetta
SATURDAY, MAY 19
F.A. Trophy—Quarter-final
Hamrun S. v. B'Kara
SUNDAY, MAY 20
F.A. Trophy—Quarter-final
Floriana v. Hibernians
SATURDAY, MAY 26
F.A. Trophy—Semi-final
Valetta or St. Patrick's v. Hamrun S. pr B'Kara
SUNDAY, MAY 27
F.A. Trophy—Semi-final
Sliema W. or St. George's v. Floriana or Hibernians
THURSDAY, MAY 31
F.A. Trophy Final

PORTUGAL

SUNDAY, MAY 20
Atletico v. Porto; Cuf v. Lusitano; Vitoria v. Benfica; Beira-Mar v. Academica; Sporting v. Covilha; Leixoes v. Olhanense; Salgueiros v. Belenenses.
SUNDAY, MAY 27
Atletico v. Belenenses; Porto v. Cuf; Lusitano v. Vitoria; Benfica v. Beira-Mar; Academica v. Sporting; Covilha v. Leixoes; Olhanense v. Salgueiros.

SWITZERLAND

SUNDAY, MAY 6
La Chaux-de-Fonds v. Basel; Grenchen v. Luzern; Lugano v. Fribourg; Servette v. Grasshopper; Young Boys v. Biel; Young Fellows v. Schaffhausen; Zurich v. Lausanne.

UNITED STATES

SUNDAY, MAY 20
Double-header in New York to open the First Section of the United States International Tournament for 1962.
One other match in this section takes place in Guadalajara, Mexico.
SUNDAY, MAY 27
Double-header in New York in First Section.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30
Double-header in New York in First Section.

YUGOSLAVIA

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2
Dinamo v. Varder; Borac v. Cr. Zvezda; Rijeka v. Hajduk; Novi Sad v. Vojvodina; Beograd v. Velez; Partizan v. Sarajevo.

Is soccer dying as a spectacle ?—*Concluded from last month*

SPAIN and Italy have led the way in the "modernisation" of soccer tactics since the war, yet while their top clubs have been able to make the systems pay, it is by no means certain that the rest of the world or the game as a whole would benefit from following their example. The emphasis now is on defence, and as their players become more and more skilled within the framework of their own system the attraction that soccer has always held for the masses will almost certainly become blunted (writes **ERIC BATTY**).

Perhaps the best example of the Spanish system was provided by CF Barcelona in their European Cup tie with Wolverhampton Wanderers when they fielded two withdrawn wingers who played like additional inside-forwards and left only Kocsis and Martinez as the spearheads. Just how successful their tactics were can be gauged from the fact that Wolves were previously unbeaten at home by teams from outside Britain but were thrashed five-two and Kocsis who was seldom in the game scored four times!

The thinking behind Barcelona's tactics is remarkably simple. By having three forwards playing in midfield they add extra stability to their own defence and by allowing the other team to have the ball they wait until one or two defenders move upfield in support of their own attack. Then, when the move breaks down, they can build up a rapid counter attack. This is also similar to the contracting and expanding team, but the Spaniards go a step further in trying to ensure that their defence will not be pierced. To achieve this they throw up a permanent defensive screen of six players across the approach to their goal, three full-backs and three half-backs.

The Italian system is based upon the precept that one centre-half is not enough. There have been many other points put forward in support of their theories but this is the crux of all their arguments. When the centre-half is beaten, the Italians say the way to goal is open, and with highly skilled centre-forwards this is fatal. Their answer is double cover with one of the full-backs stationed permanently behind the centre-half! The full-back's defensive duties are taken over by a wing-half with an inside-forward dropping back to fill the gap he leaves. Italy and Spain then pose problems which vary considerably from the 4-2-4 teams, for the former present five full-time defenders (plus two auxiliaries) while the latter maintain a permanent six-man rearguard.

By now it will be clear that a team which bases its system on 4-2-4 can be overcome far more simply than the heavily and permanently reinforced defences of Spain and Italy. 4-2-4 can be beaten by a well thought out and quickly executed counter attack, but the other method will always present five or six defenders!

Now the experts from these countries agree that any team they meet which plays to the old WM pattern, or the even older attacking centre-half system, is certain to lose, and this being so there is only one thing to do—COPY THEIR SYSTEM! The Italian League XI which visited Scotland and England last autumn was virtually an Italy "B" team. Certainly it was not as strong as the side Italy will field in the World Cup, yet both their opponents in Glasgow and Manchester found it all but impossible to break through their defence!

Their own more loosely organised defences were pierced often, though the Italians were not spectacularly successful at scoring goals themselves. When the Italian-Spanish system is played really well by top class players, it is practically impossible to beat them, yet, though this will not be accepted easily by the world on the whole, it could be if either team wins the World Cup, with tragic results for the future of the game.

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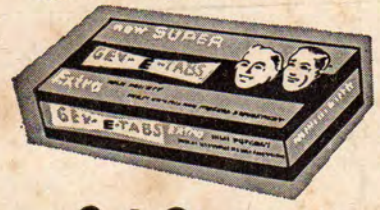

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